

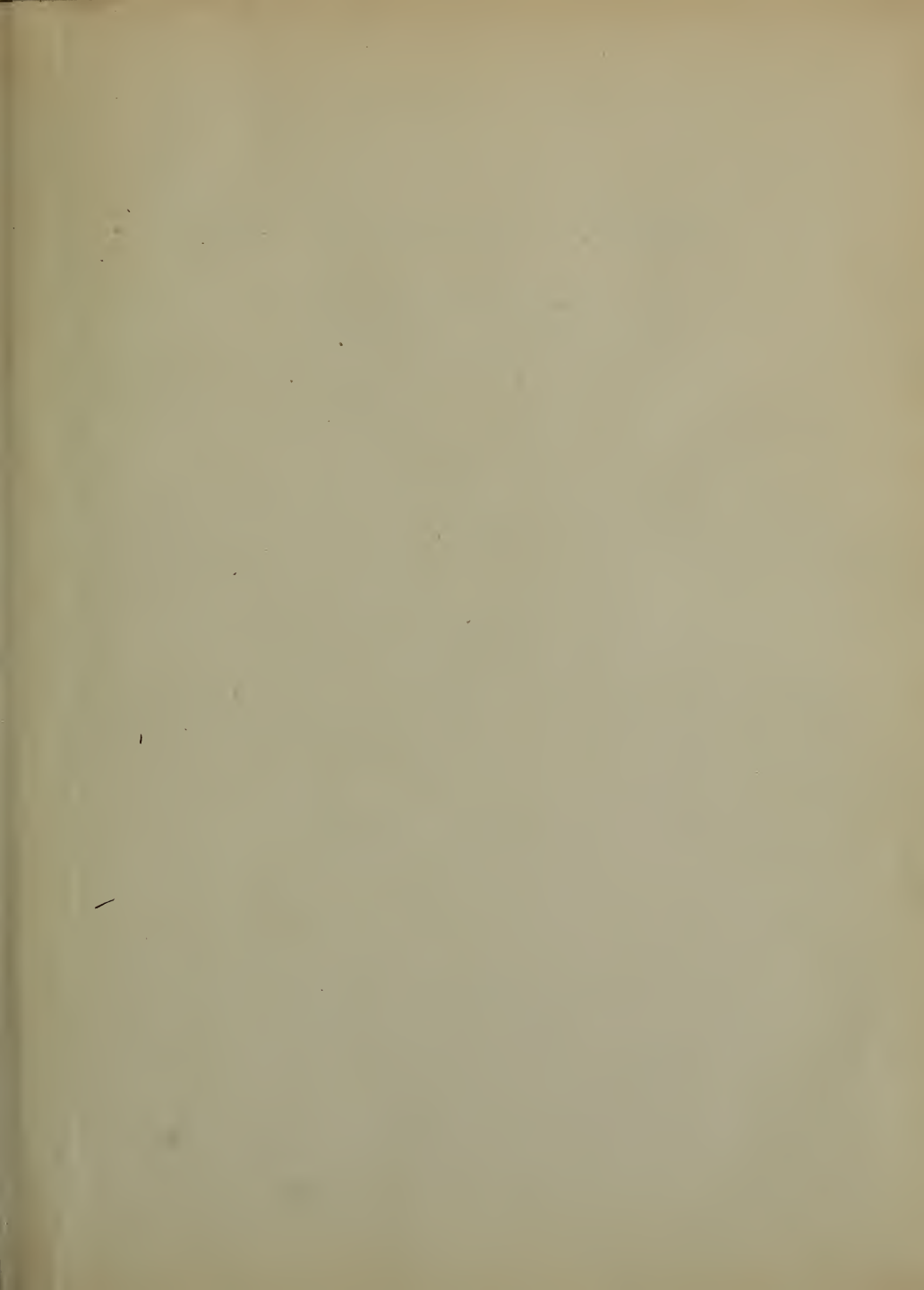


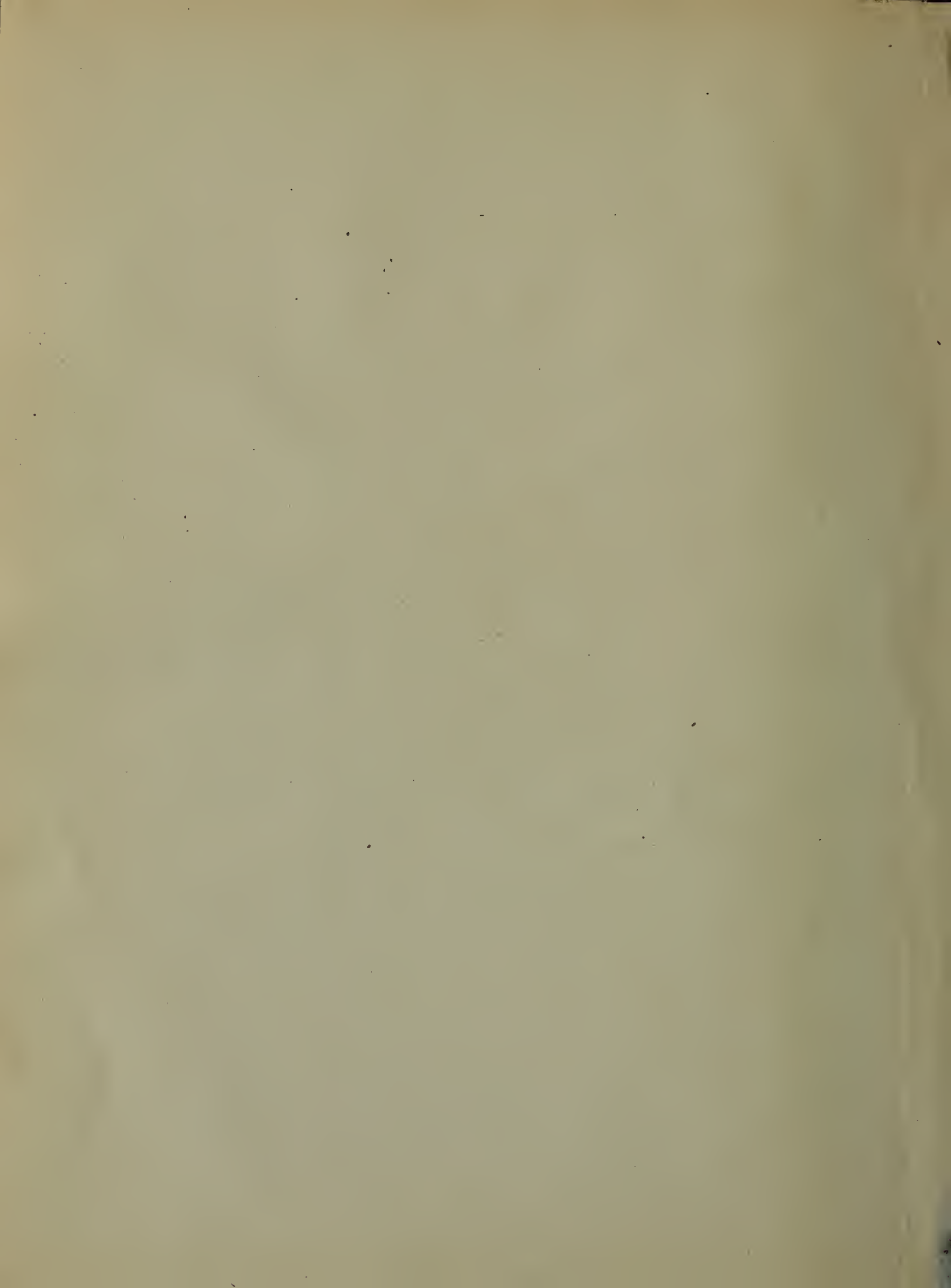
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New Testament History

The Life of Christ and the
Work of the Apostles



"Study to show thyself approved unto God."

Milton E. Kern

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Mission Seminary*

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PREFACE

THE use that has been made of the author's "Lessons in New Testament History," and their adoption by the General Conference Educational Convention after three years' trial, has led the author to revise and republish these lessons in the present form. They are sent forth with the prayer that they may prove an aid to the systematic study of the life of Christ and His apostles, and that many may be led to follow in the Saviour's steps.

MILTON E. KERN.

Introductory

A THOROUGH acquaintance with God's word is necessary to a healthy Christian experience. It is because of a lack of this that many young people fail. It is the hope of the author that these lessons may prove a helpful and inspiring guide to the study of the life of Christ and the work of the apostles, and an encouragement to study other portions of the Bible in a careful and systematic manner.

"If God's word were studied as it should be, men would have a breadth of mind, a nobility of character, and a stability of purpose that is rarely seen in these times." Such results are not obtained by a careless and superficial study, but by diligent and painstaking effort. "Let every student who values the heavenly treasure *put to the stretch* his mental and spiritual powers, and sink the shaft deep into the mine of truth, that he may obtain the celestial gold—that wisdom which will make him wise unto salvation."

To the young people of my classes who have shared with me the toil and the pleasure of working out these lessons, and who have been my constant inspiration in their preparation, this little work is dedicated.

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Suggestions to Teachers

THE importance of the study of God's word demands the most careful preparation on the part of the teacher as to subject and method. It should be the constant aim to teach our pupils how to study and to search for the hidden treasures, that they in turn may teach others how to do so.

Definiteness of assignment of the lesson and constructive effort on the part of the student are pedagogical principles that should be recognized in Bible classes as elsewhere. It is hoped that the written-answer method may be strictly adhered to. There is an excellent training in the effort to master the thought of the answer and express it in the most concise language. The careful thought necessary to frame brief, comprehensive answers is also helpful in producing a definiteness of idea which is absolutely essential to thoroughness. Answers of a vague, general nature, either oral or written, should never be accepted.

At the beginning of the work, let the students read their answers in class recitation; and as they become accustomed to the work, allow them to recite with closed books.

A brief, spirited review of the previous lesson or lessons will do much to fix the truths in mind. There should be special drills on the parts into which the work is divided and the central truths of the lesson. There should be an examination after each review lesson at least.

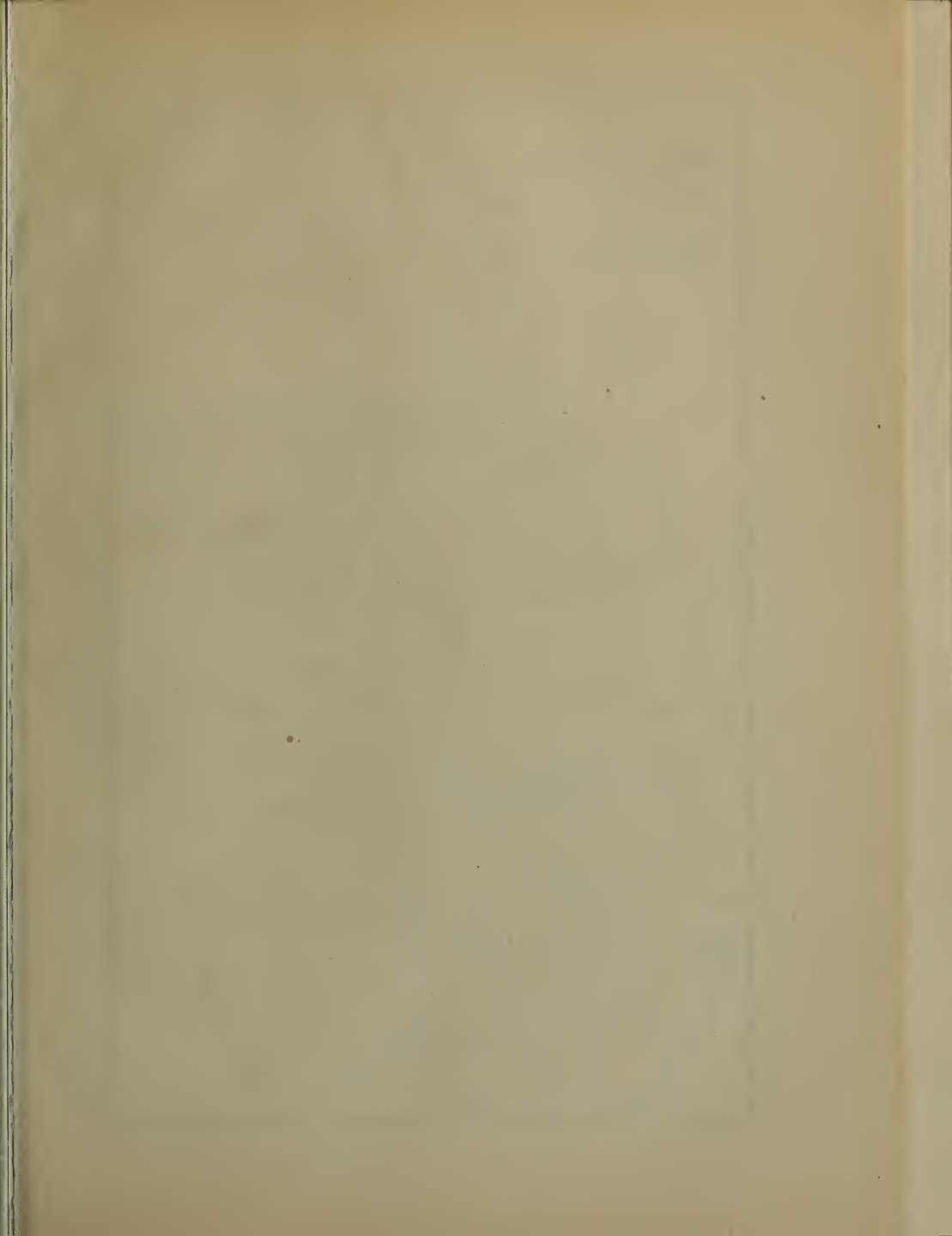
After a careful recital of the facts of the lesson, as brought out by the regular questions, considerable time should be given for the discussion of the general questions and practical truths. The references to the general questions are only suggestive. The students should be encouraged to think for themselves and find other references. Some of the general questions may be omitted by the younger classes, as the teacher may direct.

The texts to be memorized should be faithfully learned and often reviewed. Time may be profitably spent in learning other texts and beautiful thoughts from such books as "Desire of Ages" and "Christ's Object Lessons."

All or a part of the Special Studies may be taken up by the whole class, or they may be assigned to different members as topics for essays to be read in class. Some of the more difficult topics may be assigned for term essays. Special attention should be given to the written work, help being given by the teacher at first, in outlining the essays.

In the appendix will be found library references to most of the Special Studies, and spaces left where others found by the student may be written in.

In numbering the paragraphs of "Desire of Ages" and "Acts of the Apostles," every indention is numbered as a paragraph, not including stanzas of poetry that are quoted. The chapter number, written at the top of every other page, would greatly aid in finding the references quickly.



PALESTINE

IN THE
TIME OF CHRIST
BASED ON THE MOST
RECENT SURVEYS.

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LIFE OF CHRIST

Special Work

THE students who can do so, will find it very profitable to write carefully a summary of each lesson.

A harmony of the Gospels may be made by procuring two or three cheap Testaments, and cutting out and pasting in a scrap-book, in order, the scriptures studied in each lesson. This will be an excellent drill and make a useful book.

Maps and pictures may be added to either of the above if desired. Pictures like those in these studies, illustrating many subjects, can be obtained of G. P. Brown & Co., Beverly, Mass.; W. A. Wilde Company, Boston, Mass.; and The Perry Picture Company, Malden, Mass. Colored maps of Palestine can be obtained from the Macmillan Company, New York.

Periods of Christ's Life

With Approximate Dates *

PART I.— Period of Preparation. From the birth of Jesus until the appearance of John the Baptist. B.C. 4 to spring of A.D. 27.

PART II.— Period of Inauguration. From the appearance of John the Baptist until the beginning of Christ's work in Jerusalem. Spring of A.D. 27 to Passover, April, A.D. 28.

PART III.— Early Ministry in Judea. From the beginning of Christ's work in Jerusalem until His final return to Galilee. Passover, A.D. 28, to winter of A.D. 28.

PART IV.— Days of Promise; Period of the Galilean Ministry. From the final return to Galilee until the withdrawal northward. Winter of A.D. 28 to Passover, April, A.D. 30.

PART V.— Falling Shadows; Period of Retirement. From the withdrawal northward until the final departure from Galilee. Passover, A.D. 30, to autumn of A.D. 30.

PART VI.— Through Perea to Jerusalem. From the final departure from Galilee until the final arrival in Jerusalem. Autumn of A.D. 30 to Sunday before Passover, A.D. 31.

PART VII.— The Passion Week. From the final arrival at Jerusalem until the resurrection. Sunday before Passover, A.D. 31, to Sunday after Passover, A.D. 31.

PART VIII.— The Forty Days; Period of Triumph. From the resurrection until the ascension. Sunday after Passover, A.D. 31, to May, A.D. 31.

* NOTE.— It is not possible to fix the chronology of Christ's life throughout. Most authors hold that Jesus' ministry continued between three and four years. We give the birth of Jesus as B.C. 4, the baptism in the autumn of A.D. 27, and the crucifixion in the spring of A.D. 31.



“BEHOLD, I STAND AT THE DOOR AND KNOCK”

Life of Christ

INTRODUCTION

LESSON I

PREPARATION OF THE WORLD FOR CHRIST

NOTE.—“When the fullness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son.” This lesson is to call our attention briefly to the preparation for the Coming One, in (1) Messianic prophecy, (2) the history of the chosen people, (3) the providence of God in the movements of the nations, and (4) the conditions in the age in which Christ lived. (See “Desire of Ages,” cc. 2, 3.)

(a) Messianic Prophecy.

1. What were the circumstances under which the first promise of a Redeemer was given? What was the promise? Gen. 3:14, 15; P. P., pp. 65, 66.

2. What promise was made to Abraham, and what did it mean? Gen. 12:1-3; Gal. 3:16; P. P., p. 125.

3. Through what tribe of Israel was the Messiah to come? Gen. 49:10.

4. What promise was given through Moses? Deut. 18:17-19.

5. Through whom was the permanence of David's kingdom assured? 2 Sam. 7:12-17; cf. Eze. 21:25-27; Luke 1:32.

6. What exalted ideas concerning the Messiah were made prominent? Isa. 9:6, 7; Ps. 45:1-8; 72:1-11.

7. What also was foretold of His relation to sin? Isaiah 53; Zech. 12:10.

(b) *The Chosen People.*

8. What religious worship prevailed anciently? Rom. 1: 22, 23; Ps. 115: 4-8.

9. What was the great mission of the chosen people Israel? Ex. 20: 3-6; Isa. 43: 10, 11; 49: 3-6; 56: 7; D. A., c. 2, ¶ 2.

10. How did they fail in their duty? Ezra 9: 5-7; 2 Kings 17: 6-20; D. A., c. 2, ¶ 4; c. 3, ¶ 15.

11. How did God overrule their failure for the accomplishment of His purpose and their mission? D. A., c. 2, ¶ 5-7.

12. Being cured of idolatry and outward disobedience to God's law, what other extreme did the returned captives fall into? D. A., c. 2, ¶ 8-11.

13. What fundamental principle of heathenism was adopted, and what was the result? D. A., c. 3, ¶ 14-16.

14. What were the expectations of the Jews in regard to the Messiah? D. A., c. 2, ¶ 12-14.

(c) *Character of the Age in Which Christ Lived.*

15. What three nations or races were most influential in the civilized world at the time of Christ? For what was each remarkable?

16. What had each contributed to prepare the way for the spread of the gospel? D. A., c. 3, ¶ 4, 8.

17. How had God prepared the Gentile world for the coming of the Redeemer? D. A., c. 3, ¶ 5-13; Geikie, c. 3, pp. 25, 26.

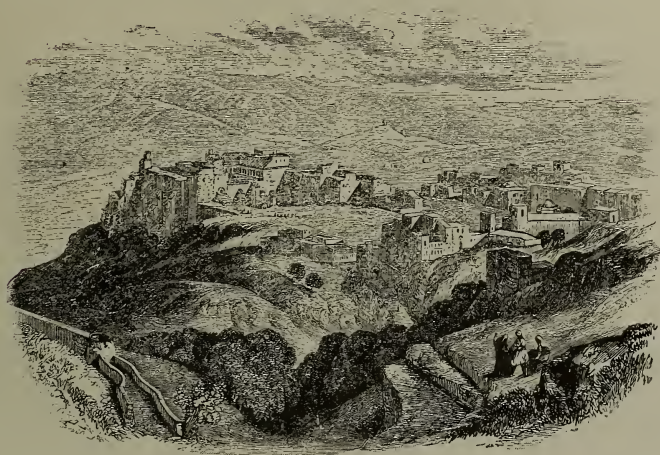
18. What crisis had been reached in the world's history? D. A., c. 3, ¶ 17-20.

19. How was Palestine a suitable place from which to spread the gospel? Geikie, c. 2, pp. 14-16.

Special Studies

1. Palestine in the Time of Christ.
2. The Fullness of the Time.
3. The Jewish World at the Time of Christ.
4. Sources of Our Knowledge of the Life of Christ.

5. The Life of Christ as Told by Paul.
6. Truths, Long Obscured, Revealed to the World by Jesus.
7. Chronology of Christ's Life.
8. Harmony of the Gospels.
9. The Hand of God in Human History.



Life of Christ

PART I — PERIOD OF PREPARATION

From Birth of Jesus until the Appearance
of John the Baptist — B.C. 4
to Spring of A.D. 27

LESSON II

IMMANUEL, GOD WITH US

(a) The Word Made Flesh. John 1:1-18; D. A., c. 1.

1. What is the significance of the name which John applies to Christ? John 14:9; Matt. 1:23; D. A., c. 1, ¶ 2.
2. What important facts are stated of Him in John 1:1-4?
3. As part of the great scheme of human redemption, what did the Word become? What is the meaning of "became flesh"? Cf. Matt. 1:23.
4. What was He to declare or make known? How?
5. How long will He retain His human nature? D. A., c. 1, ¶ 21.
6. As a man, by what name was He known? John 1:29. What does it mean? Matt. 1:21.

(b) The Annunciation. Matt. 1:18-25; Luke 1:26-38.

7. By whom was the birth of our Lord promised to the virgin Mary?
8. What was said of Him by the angel?

(c) The Birth of Jesus. Luke 2:1-20; D. A., c. 4.

9. How was the same promise made known to Joseph?
10. From what place, according to prophecy (Micah 5:2), should the Messiah come forth, and how was this brought about?
11. What wonderful announcement was made at that time, and to whom?

(d) The Genealogies of Christ. Matt. 1:1-17; Luke 3:23-38.

12. Make comparative lists of the human ancestors of our Lord as given by Matthew and by Luke.
13. How do you harmonize these two lists? See Kitto, pp. 75-79; Gilbert, pp. 331-349.

General Questions

14. Give other scriptures that teach the preëxistence of Christ with the Father.
15. Why was it necessary for Christ to come to earth as a man to save man? See Rom. 6:23; 5:18, 19; Isa. 53:5; Heb. 2:14; 4:15; D. A.
16. What evidence of His divinity was given when He was baptized? Matt. 3:17.

Special Studies

1. The Enrollment.
2. Journey to Bethlehem.
3. The Nativity, and the Traditional Location of It.
4. The Angels and the Shepherds.
5. Ministry of Angels.



LESSON III

EARLY YEARS AND PRIVATE LIFE OF JESUS

(a) The Circumcision and Dedication. Luke 2:21-39; D. A., c. 5.

1. What was done on the eighth day after Jesus' birth? Cf. Luke 1:59, 31; Matt. 1:21.



CHRIST AND THE DOCTORS

2. When, and for what reason, was Jesus taken to the temple?
3. What was done there to attract especial attention to Him?
4. What does verse 38 bring to view?

(b) *The Magi.* Matt. 2: 1-12; D. A., c. 6, ¶ 1-16.

5. For what purpose did these wise men come from the East?
6. What was the effect of their arrival at Jerusalem?

(c) *The Life of Jesus Threatened.* Matt. 2: 13-23; D. A., c. 6, ¶ 17-27.
See Rev. 12: 4.

7. What efforts were made to destroy the infant Jesus, and how was He saved?

8. When did the family return from Egypt, and where did they make their home?

(d) *At Nazareth.* Luke 2: 40-52; D. A., cc. 7-9.

9. What is the short but forceful record of Jesus as a child at Nazareth?

10. What new experience came into His life when He was twelve years old?

11. How was He regarded by the teachers at Jerusalem?

12. What are His earliest recorded words?

13. What do we know of His life during the next eighteen years?
Luke 2: 51, 52; Mark 6: 3; John 1: 46; 7: 5.

General Questions

14. Considering Jesus' close acquaintance with the Scriptures and nature, what may we infer as to His habits during His early years?

15. What was the absorbing purpose of His life? D. A., c. 7, ¶ 8. (Memorize the sentence that answers this question.)

16. How was Jesus made perfect? Heb. 2: 10. How should we regard similar discipline? Heb. 12: 3-6.

17. How does the brief record of His private life bring Him nearer to us? Heb. 2: 17.

Special Studies

1. The Different Classes Surrounding the Infant Saviour.
2. Nazareth.
3. Dedication of the First-Born.
4. Education of Jesus.
5. Life at Nazareth. Days of Conflict.



Life of Christ

PART II — PERIOD OF INAUGURATION

From the Appearance of John the Baptist until
the Beginning of Christ's Work in Jeru-
salem — Spring of A.D. 27 to
Passover, April, A.D. 28

LESSON IV

THE VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS

(a) Announcement of the Birth of John. Luke 1: 5-25; D. A., c. 10, ¶ 1-10.

1. Where and by whom was a child promised to Zacharias?
2. What did the angel say of the work of this child that should be born?
3. What happened to Zacharias because of his unbelief?

(b) The Birth of John. Luke 1: 57-79; D. A., c. 10, ¶ 11, 12.

4. Why was John so named?
5. For what did Zacharias praise God when John was born, and what did he predict concerning him?

(c) The Training and Work of John the Baptist. Luke 1: 80; 3: 1-17; Matt. 3: 1-12; D. A., c. 10, ¶ 13-40.

6. What had been prophesied of the forerunner of Christ? Isa. 40: 3; Mal. 3: 1; 4: 5, 6.
7. Where and how did John receive the training for his work?
8. In what ways was he like the ancient prophet Elijah? D. A., c. 10, ¶ 32.

9. What seems to have been the expectation of the Jews in regard to Christ's forerunner? John 1: 21; Matt. 17: 10-13.

10. Where, and at what time, did John begin his ministry?

11. What was John's message, and what was its effect? See also John 1: 29.

12. What did John teach concerning the value of Abrahamic descent to save from the wrath of God?

13. What did John consider an evidence of faith and repentance?

14. How did he describe the Greater One to follow him?

15. What phase of the Messiah's work did he emphasize? D. A., c. 10, ¶ 28.

General Questions

16. What did Jesus afterward say of John as a prophet? Matt. 11: 11.

17. What was the signification of John's baptism? Matt. 3: 11a; Acts 19: 4; D. A., c. 10, ¶ 33.

18. How, did he say, would the Messiah baptize? Mark 1: 8; Matt. 3: 11.

19. What is the baptism of the Holy Spirit? Joel 2: 28; Zech. 12: 10.

20. What does the baptism by fire signify? Isa. 4: 4; 1: 25; Heb. 12: 29; 2 Thess. 2: 8; Matt. 3: 10, 12; Mal. 4: 1; Matt. 13: 30, 49, 50; D. A., c. 10, ¶ 44.

21. Give references showing what it is to "repent." See S. C., c. "Repentance."

22. What follows repentance? Isa. 55: 7; Acts 2: 38.

Special Studies

1. The Angel Gabriel.
2. The Nazarites and Their Vows.
3. John's Manner of Living.
4. The Coming of Elijah.
5. The River Jordan.
6. Baptism; Was It a New Idea?

LESSON V

THE BEGINNING OF JESUS' MINISTRY

- (a) The Baptism. Matt. 3:13-17; Mark 1:9-11; Luke 3:21, 22;
D. A., c. 11.

1. What was John's objection to baptizing Jesus?
2. What great principle of conduct did Jesus enunciate in His reply?
3. Why was Jesus baptized?
4. What did Jesus do when He was baptized?
5. What divine manifestation followed? Why was this?

NOTE.—This was the anointing which constituted Jesus the "Messiah," A.D. 27. Dan. 9:25; Acts 4:27; 10:38. "Before His baptism He was a private individual; after His baptism He took up the work of the Messiah." C. S., p. 58.

- (b) The Temptation. Matt. 4:1-11; Mark 1:12, 13; Luke 4:1-13;
D. A., cc. 12, 13.

6. To what place did Jesus go immediately after He was baptized? Why? D. A., c. 12, ¶ 2.
7. Make a list of the recorded temptations, and tell how each appealed to Jesus and how He overcame.
8. The enemy vanquished, what relief was sent to Him?

General Questions

9. What bearing had this conflict on the plan of redemption? D. A., c. 12, ¶ 3-10.
10. What lesson may be learned from the manner in which Christ met temptation?
11. What assurance have we in regard to temptation? 1 Cor. 10:12, 13. (Memorize.)
12. How should we look upon temptation? Matt. 6:13; James 1:2-4.
13. In what manner besides outward suggestion may temptation come to us? Ex. 20:17; 1 John 3:15; James 1:14.

14. How was it possible for the Son of God to be tempted? Gal. 4: 4; Phil. 2: 6-8; Heb. 2: 14.

15. What was its effect upon Him? Heb. 2: 18; 5: 8, 9.

Special Studies

1. Testimony of the Father to His Son During His Ministry.
2. The Temptation.
3. Satan: His Previous History.



LESSON VI

THE FIRST DISCIPLES

(a) John's Testimony before the Delegation of Priests and Levites.
John 1: 19-28; D. A., c. 14, ¶ 1-18.

1. Why were priests and Levites sent to John?
2. What must have been the popular feeling concerning him?
3. What prophecies give occasion for the questions of verse 21?
4. What did John say of himself?
5. What announcement did he make that gave his questioners information concerning the Messiah?

(b) The Lamb of God. John 1: 29-34; D. A., c. 14, ¶ 19-26.

6. What further testimony was borne by John on the second of these four days by the Jordan?
7. How did John know that Jesus was the Promised One?
8. What two names did John apply to Jesus at this time?
9. What is the meaning of the expression "Lamb of God"? D. A., c. 11, ¶ 15; c. 14, ¶ 22.

(c) The First Disciples. John 1: 35-51; D. A., c. 14, ¶ 27-52.

10. What testimony did John bear on the next day to two of his disciples?

11. What did these disciples do, and whom did they find Jesus to be?

12. How did they learn this?

13. Who was the third disciple, and who brought him to Jesus?

14. Whom did Jesus call the next day, and whom did that one call?

15. What is the meaning of Jesus' last words to Nathanael? D. A., c. 14, ¶ 54, 55; S. C., p. 22.

(d) **The First Miracle and Visit to Capernaum.** John 2: 1-12; D. A., c. 15.

16. On what occasion was Jesus' first miracle performed, and what was it?

17. For what purpose was it wrought? D. A., c. 15, ¶ 13.

18. Where did Jesus go after this?

General Questions

19. What were the two influences that drew to Jesus His first disciples?

20. What principle should guide us in attending social gatherings? D. A., c. 15, ¶ 29-35.

Special Studies

1. Personal Work.

2. Marriage in the East.

3. Miracles and Natural Laws.

4. Jewish Tradition Concerning the Coming of Elijah.

Life of Christ

PART III — EARLY MINISTRY IN JUDEA

From the Beginning of Christ's Work in Jerusalem until His Final
Return to Galilee — Passover, A.D. 28, to Winter of A.D. 28

LESSON VII

THE OPENING MINISTRY AT JERUSALEM

(a) In His Temple. John 2: 13-25; D. A., c. 16.

1. How did Jesus publicly announce His mission as the Messiah? D. A., c. 16, ¶ 16.
2. How did He accomplish this?
3. What demand was made by the Jews?
4. How did He answer it? What did He mean?
5. When was this answer afterward referred to by His enemies? Matt. 26: 61; 27: 40. In what way was it a help to the disciples?
6. What was the cause of the traffickers' alarm and flight? D. A., c. 16, ¶ 13-15, 17-20.
7. What was Jesus' attitude toward those who believed on Him at this time, but whose faith sprang from signs only?

(b) With a Teacher in Israel. John 3: 1-21; D. A., c. 17.

8. When did Nicodemus come to Christ, and what was his reason for seeking Him?

9. What did Jesus at once indicate as the one thing most essential? See D. A., c. 17, ¶ 7.

10. Do you think the perplexity of Nicodemus was because he did not understand the figure used? If not, what was it? Eze. 11: 19-21; 36: 26, 27; D. A., c. 17.

11. What illustration of the work of God's Spirit was given?

12. Through what symbol did Jesus explain to Nicodemus His mission?

13. What great truths are summed up in verses 16-21? (Memorize.)

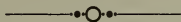
General Questions

14. What was the spiritual meaning of the temple, and what lesson did Jesus desire to teach by its cleansing? D. A., c. 16, ¶ 16, 17.

15. What are we taught, in this lesson, concerning the plan of salvation, in (1) what God has done? (2) the work of Christ? (3) the work of the Holy Spirit? (4) the part man has to act?

Special Studies

1. The Feasts of the Jews.
2. The Passover: Its Origin and Celebration.
3. The Temples: History and Description. (Make diagram of Herod's Temple.)
4. Trading in the Temple.
5. Nicodemus: His Subsequent History.
6. The New Birth.



LESSON VIII

JESUS IN JUDEA AND SAMARIA

(a) Ministry in Judea, and John's Testimony. John 3: 22-36; D. A., c. 18.

1. When Jesus left Jerusalem, where did He and His disciples go?

2. From the brief record, what do you know of this ministry? Verses 22, 26; c. 4: 1, 2.

3. With what grievances did John's disciples come to him, and how did he meet them?

4. What does John at this time testify as to Christ's origin and authority?

5. What is the importance of our attitude toward Him? Verse 36.

(b) Ministry in Samaria. John 4: 1-42; D. A., c. 19.

6. Why did Jesus leave Judea at this time? John 4: 1, 2; D. A., c. 18, ¶ 12.

NOTE.—John can hardly be harmonized with the synoptic Gospels (Matt. 4:12; Mark 1:14) by considering this the final departure from Judea. See Lesson 11, note. For an attempted harmony, see C. S., p. 73.

7. Where and when did Jesus meet a woman of Samaria?

8. What was His first theme of conversation with her? Verses 10-15.

9. What two things did Jesus reveal to her as necessary before she could receive the gift He longed to bestow? Verses 16-19, 24, 25.

10. What controversial question did the woman introduce, and to what topic did Jesus turn it?

11. When Jesus revealed Himself to the woman as the Messiah, what did she at once do?

12. What important principle in Jesus' own life did He state to His disciples? Verse 34. (Memorize.)

13. How long did Jesus remain in Samaria, and with what results?

General Questions

14. What practical lessons for Christian workers are found in this lesson?

15. What is the "gift of God"? John 4: 10; 3: 16.

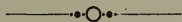
16. What in this lesson emphasizes the fact that Jesus was human?

17. How does Christ's reception in Samaria compare with that given Him in Jerusalem?

Special Studies

1. Samaritans: Reasons for Animosity between Them and the Jews.

2. Harvest Time in Palestine.



LESSON IX

TWO NOTABLE MIRACLES

(a) Healing the Nobleman's Son. John 4: 43-54; D. A., c. 20.

1. What was the attitude of the people of Galilee toward Jesus when He returned?

2. What miracle was performed at Cana?

3. For what was it especially remarkable?

4. Give other instances in which this was true.

(b) In Jerusalem Again — Bethesda and the Sanhedrin.

John 5; D. A., c. 21.

NOTE.— Jesus' visit to the "unnamed" feast is placed, by some authorities, at a later time than this.

5. On what occasion do we find Jesus again in Jerusalem?

6. Where did He find a multitude of sick people, and why were they there? D. A., c. 21, ¶ 2.

7. Describe the miracle performed there.

8. What objection was raised by the Jews?

9. Outline Jesus' defense before the Sanhedrin. Verse 17; verses 19-23; verses 24-30; verses 31-39; verses 40-47.

10. What was the result of His defense?

General Questions

11. When the Jews accused Jesus of making Himself equal with



BETHESDA

God, what two divine powers did He claim, and what divine right? Verses 21-23.

12. What is taught here concerning the resurrection? Cf. Acts 24: 15; 1 Cor. 15: 21, 22; Rev. 20: 12-15.

13. Being students of the Scriptures, why did not the Jews know Christ? John 5: 39, R. V.; D. A., c. 21, ¶ 38-41.

Special Studies

1. The "Unnamed Feast"; Duration of Christ's Earthly Ministry.
2. Bethesda: Location and Porches.
3. Healing Power of the Water.
4. The Sanhedrin.



LESSON X

REVIEW

Introduction, Preparation, Inauguration, and Beginning

NOTE.—Make this an occasion to fix definitely in mind all that has been gone over. Be thorough. See that no second class work comes from your hands.

Introduction

1. Write briefly the substance of some of the principal Messianic prophecies. Gen. 3: 14, 15; Gen. 12: 1-3; Gen. 49: 10; Deut. 18: 17-19; 2 Sam. 7: 12-17; Isa. 9: 6, 7; Isaiah 53.
2. Sum up these prophecies in a brief statement of what was foretold concerning the Messiah and His work.
3. What proof is here given of the inspiration of the Bible?
4. How was the world prepared for the coming of the Messiah and the spread of the gospel (1) in religion? (2) in language? (3) in government?

5. In what sense had a crisis been reached in the world's history?

Part I

6. Where and with whom was Jesus before the earth was made, and what was done through Him?

7. Give an outline of the principal events in Part I. Luke 1: 26-38; Luke 2: 1-20; Luke 2: 21-39; Matt. 2: 1-12; Matt. 2: 13-23; Luke 2: 40-50; Luke 2: 51, 52.

8. What two natures has Christ, and of what importance is this fact to us?

9. Characterize Jesus as a child and a youth.

10. Of what value was His life at Nazareth to His life work?

11. How does it bring Him nearer to us?

Part II

12. Give an outline of the principal events of Part II. Matt. 3: 1-12; Matt. 3: 13-17; Matt. 4: 1-11; John 1: 19-28; John 1: 29-34; John 1: 35-51; John 2: 1-11; John 2: 12.

13. How did the Lord herald to the people the near coming of the Messiah? What was the effect of the message?

14. What constituted Jesus the Messiah? Of what prophetic period was this the end?

15. How was Jesus further prepared for His life work?

16. By what name was the Messiah pointed out to the people by His forerunner?

17. Name Jesus' first disciples.

Part III

18. Give an outline of the principal events of Part III. John 2: 13-25; John 3: 1-21; John 3: 22; John 3: 23-36; John 4: 1-42; John 4: 43-54; John 5.

19. Mention several great truths which Jesus uttered in His discourse with Nicodemus.

20. What can you say of the success of the early ministry in Judea?

21. What great truths did Jesus reveal to the woman of Samaria?

22. What two important lessons did He teach here by His example?

Special Studies

1. On Outline Map No. 1, locate the places visited by Jesus up to this time, and trace His movements in the different periods. Use different colors for the three periods.

2. How differently do you regard Christ since studying these lessons? Does He seem more or less worthy of your love and confidence?

3. Write the truths which have been most helpful to you.



CHRIST TAKING LEAVE OF HIS MOTHER



OUTLINE MAP NO. 1

Life of Christ

PART IV—DAYS OF PROMISE

Period of Galilean Ministry — From the Final Return to Galilee
until the Withdrawal Northward — Winter of A.D. 28
to Passover, April, A.D. 30

LESSON XI

BEGINNING OF CHRIST'S MINISTRY IN GALILEE

NOTE.—The Jewish leaders in Jerusalem having rejected His message, Jesus turned to another class, who would accept and proclaim the gospel. D. A., c. 23, ¶ 2-4.

- (a) Imprisonment of John and Opening of the Galilean Ministry. Matt. 14: 3-5; Mark 6: 17, 18; Luke 3: 18-20; D. A., c. 22, ¶ 1; Matt. 4: 12; Mark 1: 14, 15; Luke 4: 14, 15; D. A., c. 23.

1. By what was the work of John brought to a close?
2. When the news of this reached Jesus, what did He do?
3. What was His message, and how was He received by the people of Galilee?

(b) First Rejection at Nazareth. Luke 4: 16-30; D. A., c. 24.

4. Where and when did Jesus preach His first recorded sermon? What was the text? (Memorize.)

5. What was the substance of the first part of the discourse?
6. How was His audience impressed at first?
7. How did Jesus meet the rising doubts in their hearts, and at the same time give them an evidence of His divinity?
8. What illustrations from Israel's history did He give, and what did they mean?
9. How did the meeting end?

(c) Removal to Capernaum. Matt. 4: 13-17; Luke 3: 31a;
D. A., c. 26, ¶ 1, 3.

10. To what place did Jesus at this time remove?
11. What prophecy was thus fulfilled?

(d) Call by the Sea. Matt. 4: 18-22; Mark 1: 16-20; Luke 5: 1-11;
D. A., c. 25.

12. In what manner did Jesus teach the people by the sea in the early morning?
13. Who were called at this time, and for what purpose?
14. By what miracle was the call preceded, and what was its special force?
15. How did they respond to the call?
16. Give references showing how some of these, at least, had been associated with Christ before.

General Questions

17. What was meant by "the time is fulfilled"? Make a diagram of the seventy weeks.
18. What was it that made Jesus a successful preacher? Luke 4: 14, 18.
19. Why did the Lord choose unlearned fishermen to be His helpers? D. A., c. 25, ¶ 15.

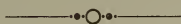
Special Studies

1. Galilee and Its People.
2. Jewish Synagogues.

3. The Sea of Galilee: Description, and Connection with Gospel History.

4. Fishermen of Galilee: Their Occupation, Rank, etc.

5. Capernaum: Location and Fitness as a Center of Evangelization.



LESSON XII

AT CAPERNAUM AND THROUGH GALILEE

(a) A Wonderful Day at Capernaum. Matt. 8: 14-17; Mark 1: 21-34; Luke 4: 31b-41; D. A., c. 26, ¶ 1-34a.

1. What did Jesus do in Capernaum on the Sabbath?
2. What was there about Jesus' preaching that especially attracted the people?
3. How was the service interrupted?
4. How was Jesus' power manifested?
5. What was the effect of this miracle, on the people?
6. What miracle was performed after Jesus withdrew from the synagogue?
7. Describe the scene about Peter's house after the Sabbath had passed.
8. What was forbidden the evil spirits? Why?
9. Jesus' ministry of healing was a fulfillment of what prediction concerning Him?

(b) First Preaching Tour Through Galilee. Matt. 4: 23; 8: 2-4; Mark 1: 35-45; Luke 4: 42-44; 5: 12-16; D. A., c. 26, ¶ 34b-41; c. 27, ¶ 1-17.

10. Where did Jesus go early the next morning, and for what purpose?

11. Why did He not yield to the wishes of those who sought Him? D. A., c. 26, ¶ 37.
12. What were the three special phases of Jesus' work? Matt. 4: 23.
13. What wonderful miracle was performed on this tour?
14. What did Jesus charge the healed man not to do? Why? D. A., c. 27, ¶ 8-15.

(c) Healing of the Paralytic at Capernaum. Matt. 9: 2-8;
Mark 2: 1-12; Luke 5: 17-26; D. A., c. 27, ¶ 18-38.

15. When Jesus returned to Capernaum, what showed the popular interest in Him?
16. Who was brought to Jesus, and how?
17. Who are especially mentioned as being present, and why had they come?
18. What power was present?
19. Describe what occurred there.

General Questions

20. Describe the intensity of the conflict between the forces of good and of evil at this time. Compare with our own time. D. A., c. 26, ¶ 22-28.
21. What is told in this lesson concerning Jesus' personal habits?
22. How did Jesus differ from the Pharisees in His method of attracting people to Him? D. A., c. 26, ¶ 38-41.

Special Studies

1. Jesus' Manner of Preaching.
2. Solitude and Its Value.
3. Leprosy and Laws Concerning It.
4. Eastern Houses.
5. The Scribes.
6. The Pharisees.
7. Demon Possession.

LESSON XIII

HOSTILITIES OF JEWISH LEADERS; THE SABBATH QUESTION AGAIN

(a) Call of Levi-Matthew. Matt. 9: 9-13; Mark 2: 13-17;
Luke 5: 27-32; D. A., c. 28, ¶ 1-16.

1. After healing the paralytic, toward what place did Jesus go?
2. Who was the fifth disciple, and where was he when called?
3. What was the purpose of the feast to which this new follower invited Jesus and His disciples? D. A., c. 28, ¶ 9.
4. What accusation was made by the Jewish rabbis, and in what way?
5. What was Jesus' answer?

(b) Question about Fasting. Matt. 9: 14-17; Mark 2: 18-22;
Luke 5: 33-39; D. A., c. 28, ¶ 17-35.

6. Being silenced for a time, what new allies did the Pharisees seek in finding fault with Jesus? What was the charge?
7. What conditions made the disaffection of John's disciples possible? D. A., c. 28, ¶ 20-22.
8. What was the meaning of the first part of Jesus' reply?
9. How was the truth expressed that the living principle of Christ's teaching could not be united with the forms of Pharisaism?

(c) Plucking Grain on the Sabbath. Matt. 12: 1-8; Mark
2: 23-28; Luke 6: 1-5; D. A., c. 29, ¶ 11-18.

10. What accusation did the Pharisees make against Jesus' disciples?
11. What defense did Jesus make (1) from David's experience? (2) from the law concerning the labor of priests in offering sacrifice? (3) from the design of the Sabbath? (4) from His own authority?
12. What rebuke did Jesus administer to His enemies?

- (d) Healing the Man with the Withered Hand. Matt. 12:9-14;
Mark 3:1-6; Luke 6:6-11; D. A., c. 29, ¶ 19-28.

13. Who watched Jesus on another Sabbath in the synagogue, and for what purpose?

14. After asking the man to stand forth, what pointed question did Jesus ask?

15. What forcible illustration was used to show that it is right to perform works of mercy on the Sabbath?

16. When His enemies failed to answer, what did Jesus do?

17. Who now joined the Pharisees in plotting against Jesus?

18. At this time, what was the determination of Jesus' enemies in Galilee as well as in Judea?

19. What in this lesson shows Jesus to have been devoid of worldly policy? D. A., c. 28, ¶ 10.

20. What is Jesus' attitude toward the outcasts of society?

21. How did Jesus value the forms of religion as compared with love, obedience, and heart service?

22. Give references showing Jesus' attitude toward (1) the Sabbath law, (2) the Sabbath, (3) rabbinical traditions.

23. What are the true principles of Sabbath observance? D. A., c. 29, ¶ 16.

Special Studies

1. Taxes and Taxgatherers, or Publicans.
2. Temporal Good *versus* Fellowship with Christ.
3. Fasting: Old Testament Law and Jewish Practice.
4. The Sabbath: Its Origin and Purpose.
5. Jewish Sabbath Laws.
6. The Herodians.



LESSON XIV

ORDINATION OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES

NOTE.—The beginning of the latter part of the Galilean ministry is marked by an important step in the development of Christ's work; "the first step was now

taken in the organization of the church that after Christ's departure was to be His representative on earth."

- (a) Choosing of the Twelve. Matt. 10:2-4; Mark 3:13-19a;
Luke 6:12-16; D. A., c. 30.

1. What preparation did Jesus make for this important step?
2. What were the apostles to do?
3. Write the names of the apostles in three groups, giving characteristic epithets from history. See Gospel Manual, p. 87.

- (b) Great Popularity of Jesus. Matt. 4:23-25; 12:15-21;
Mark 3:7-12; Luke 6:17-19; D. A., c. 31, ¶ 1, 2.

4. In what regions had the fame of Jesus spread abroad at this time?
5. Why was He so thronged?
6. What indicates that Jesus did not court notoriety? Of what prophecy was this a fulfillment? Isa. 42:1-3.
7. In His teaching, how did He avoid the throng?

General Questions

NOTE.—It will be of interest at this point to notice something of the character and history of the twelve apostles. The student will find something of interest on all of the apostles in Cave's "Lives of the Apostles," in the "Biblical Encyclopedia," or any Bible dictionary.

8. Two events in which the first four were associated. Mark 1:16-20; Mark 13:3-5.
9. Three events in which Peter, James, and John were associated. Mark 5:37-43; Mark 9:2-8; Mark 14:32-42.
10. Four events in which Peter and John were associated. Luke 22:8-13; John 13:21-26; John 18:15-18; John 20:1-10.
11. Peter. (a) References in gospel history. John 1:41, 42; Mark 1:21, 29; Matt. 14:28-31; Matt. 16:15-17; Matt. 16:22, 23; John 13:6-9; John 18:10, 11; Matt. 26:58; Matt. 26:69-75; Luke 24:34; cf. 1 Cor. 15:5; John 21:15-22. (b) Character and position among the twelve. D. A., c. 30, ¶ 23; c. 73, ¶ 41; c. 85, ¶ 16. (c)

Later history. Acts 2: 14; 3: 6, etc.; 1 and 2 Peter; Life of Paul, pp. 328, 329. (d) Tradition.

12. Andrew. (a) References in gospel history. John 1: 40, 41; Mark 1: 21-29; John 6: 8, 9; John 12: 22. (b) Character. Cave's Lives of the Apostles, p. 347. (c) Tradition.

13. James. (a) References in gospel history. Luke 9: 51-56; Mark 10: 35-45. (b) Character. (c) Later history. Acts 12: 2; Cave's Lives of the Apostles, p. 355. (d) Tradition. S. B. D.

14. John. (a) References in gospel history. Luke 9: 49, 50; Luke 9: 51-56; Mark 10: 35-45; John 19: 25-27; John 21: 7. (b) Character. D. A., c. 30, ¶ 8, 21. (c) Later history. Gospel of John; Acts 3: 1; 4: 13, 19, 20, etc.; Gal. 2: 9; Rev. 1: 1, 9; 1, 2, and 3 John. (d) Tradition. Cave's Lives of the Apostles, p. 368.

15. Philip. (a) References in gospel history. John 1: 43-46; John 6: 5-7; John 12: 21, 22; John 14: 8, 9. (Not the Philip in Acts 6: 5; 8: 5.) (b) Character. D. A., c. 30, ¶ 9, 23. (c) Later history. Acts 1: 13. (d) Tradition. S. B. D.

16. Bartholomew (probably Nathanael). (a) References in gospel history. John 1: 45; John 21: 2. (b) Character. D. A., c. 30, ¶ 10. (c) Later history. Cave's Lives of the Apostles, p. 390. (d) Tradition. Bib. Ency.

17. Thomas. (a) References in gospel history. John 11: 16; John 14: 4-6; John 20: 24-29; John 21: 2. (b) Character. D. A., c. 30, ¶ 23. (c) Later history. (d) Tradition. Cave's Lives of the Apostles, p. 407.

18. Matthew. (a) References in gospel history. Matt. 9: 9; Matt. 9: 10-13; Matt. 10: 3. (b) Character. (c) Later history. (d) Tradition.

19. James, son of Alphæus. (a) References in gospel history. Matt. 10: 3; Mark 15: 40. (b) Character. Cave's Lives of the Apostles, pp. 418, 419. (c) Later history and tradition. S. B. D.

20. Thaddæus. (a) References in gospel history. Matt. 10: 3; Luke 6: 16; John 14: 22. (b) Tradition. S. B. D., art. "Jude."

21. Simon. (a) References in gospel history. Matt. 10: 4; Luke 6: 15. (b) Character.

22. Judas (Iscariot, man of Kerioth). (a) References in gospel history. Matt. 10: 4; John 6: 64, 70, 71; John 12: 4-8; Matt. 26: 14-16; John 13: 2; Matt. 26: 25; John 13: 27-30; John 18: 2-6; Luke 22: 48; Matt. 27: 3-10; Mark 14: 17-21; John 17: 12. (b) Character and position among the twelve. D. A., c. 30, ¶ 11-20. (c) Causes leading to his ruin. (d) Tradition.

23. Who are apostles? What is the rank of apostles in the church? 1 Cor. 12: 28.

24. Why were these chosen at this time?

25. How are the twelve to be honored in heaven? Luke 22: 30; Rev. 21: 14.

Special Studies

1. Jesus as a Teacher.
2. The Apostolate.
3. Development of Character.
4. Apostolic Succession.

LESSON XV

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT

NOTE.—Study carefully Matt. 5:1 to 8:1 and Luke 6:20-49, and then with the help of the following outline endeavor to get a clear idea of the sermon as a whole. Learn the outline.

Outline of the Sermon on the Mount.

I. Citizens of the Kingdom.

- (a) Their character. Matt. 5: 1-12; Luke 6: 20-26.
- (b) Their office in this world. Matt. 5: 13-16.

II. Perpetuity of the Law and the High Standard of Righteousness. Matt. 5: 17-20.

III. Spiritual Nature of the Law.

- (a) In respect to murder. Matt. 5: 21-26.
- (b) In respect to adultery. Matt. 5: 27-30.
- (c) In respect to divorce. Matt. 5: 31, 32.
- (d) In respect to oaths. Matt. 5: 33-37.
- (e) In respect to retaliation and resistance. Matt. 5: 38-42;
Luke 6: 27-31.
- (f) In respect to love for others. Matt. 5: 43-47; Luke
6: 32-36.
- (g) The all-inclusive precept of righteousness. Matt. 5: 48.

IV. Warning Against Ostentation and Hypocrisy.

- (a) General injunction. Matt. 6: 1.
- (b) Almsgiving. Matt. 6: 2-4.
- (c) Prayer. Matt. 6: 5-15.
- (d) Fasting. Matt. 6: 16-18.

V. Serving and Trusting God.

- (a) Service of God and Mammon not possible. Matt. 6: 19-24.
- (b) Trusting God for needed blessings. Matt. 6: 25-34.

VI. Judgment of Others. Matt. 7: 1-6; Luke 6: 37-42.

VII. God's Willingness to Bless. Matt. 7: 7-11.

VIII. The Great Principle of Conduct. (The "Golden Rule." Memorize.) Matt. 7: 12a.

IX. The Two Ways.

- (a) The way to destruction and the way to life. Matt.
7: 13, 14.
 - (b) False guides. Matt. 7: 15-20; Luke 6: 43-45.
 - (c) Obedience and profession. Matt. 7: 21-23; Luke 6: 46, 47.
 - (d) The wise and the foolish. Matt. 7: 24-27; Luke 6: 48, 49.
- (a) Character and Work of the Members of the Body of Christ. For Scripture, See Outline, I; D. A., c. 31, ¶ 1-28; Mount of Blessing, pp. 9-72.

1. Soon after choosing the twelve, what did Jesus do?

2. What is the theme of the discourse that He gave at this time? D. A., c. 31, ¶ 6.

3. Mention the spiritual characteristics of true followers of Christ, and the privileges promised those who exhibit these characteristics. See D. A.

4. How did He seek to prepare them for the opposition they would meet in their mission for Him?

5. By what illustrations did He point out their mission in this world?

6. What is to be the greatest object of the followers of Christ? Matt. 5:16.

(b) **The Law and Righteousness of the Kingdom.** Outline, II and III;
D. A., c. 31, ¶ 29-48; Mount of Blessing, pp. 73-118.

7. What testimony did He bear concerning the permanence of the law?

8. What did the prophet Isaiah say would be Jesus' attitude toward the law? Isa. 42:21.

9. How did Jesus illustrate the depth and breadth of the precepts of the law?

10. What should be the attitude of Christians toward their enemies?

11. What standard of character is set for all? Matt. 5:48.

(c) **Practical Duties and Principles of Conduct.** Outline, IV-VIII;
D. A., c. 31, ¶ 49-58; Mount of Blessing, pp. 119-150, 178-198.

12. What is the true motive in service?

13. What illustrations are given of this principle?

14. What kind of riches are we enjoined to lay up? What is the result of singleness of purpose?

15. What kind of service does He say is impossible?

16. In what way does He ask us to rest in God's care?

17. What should be our first and supreme duty? Matt. 6:33.
(Memorize.)

18. What wrong attitude toward the faults of others are we warned against taking? Cf. Rom. 2:1, 2.

19. How does He express God's willingness to bless us?

20. What is the great principle of conduct? Matt. 7:12. (Memorize.)

(d) The Lord's Prayer. (Memorize.) Outline, IVc; Mount of Blessing, pp. 151-176.

21. In contrast with hypocrites, how are God's children to pray? Matt. 6:5-7.

22. Fill in the following outline with the statements or petitions of the prayer:

First Part. Matt. 6:9b. Invocation.

Second Part. Verses 9c, 10. First petition; second petition; third petition.

Third Part. Verses 11-13a, b. First petition; second petition; third petition.

Fourth Part. Verse 13c. Doxology.

23. To whom do the first three petitions have reference? The last three? What is the importance of this arrangement? Mount of Blessing, pp. 162, 163.

24. On what occasion did the Lord again teach His disciples this prayer? Luke 11:2-4; Mount of Blessing, pp. 151, 152.

(e) The Exhortation. Outline, IX; D. A., c. 31, ¶ 59, 60; Mount of Blessing, pp. 201-218.

25. Having set forth the principles of the kingdom and the conditions of entrance therein, what intensely earnest exhortation did the Saviour make? Matt. 7:13, 14.

26. Of what did He warn His disciples to beware?

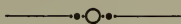
27. How may true Christians be known?

28. Who only will gain heaven?

29. How did Jesus illustrate the difference between those who receive Him and those who do not?

Special Studies

1. The Sermon on the Mount: Geographical and Historical Setting.
2. The Beatitudes.
3. Jesus' Attitude toward God's Law.
4. Gehenna: Its Literal and Figurative Meaning.
5. The Lord's Prayer.
6. Judging Others.
7. Our Words.



LESSON XVI

ANOTHER PREACHING TOUR IN GALILEE

- (a) Healing the Centurion's Servant. Matt. 8: 5-13; Luke 7: 1-10; D. A., c. 32, ¶ 1-9.

1. As Jesus was entering Capernaum at one time, probably not long before a second preaching tour, who met Him, and with what request?

2. What caused Jesus to marvel?
 3. What similar miracle had Jesus wrought before this?
 4. What was the centurion's idea of Jesus? Of himself?
 5. To what did this circumstance cause Jesus to look forward?
- D. A., c. 32, ¶ 8, 9.

- (b) Raising the Widow's Son at Nain. Luke 7: 11-17; D. A., c. 32, ¶ 10-18.

6. Where was Nain?
7. What did Jesus and His followers meet as they neared the city?
8. Describe what took place.

9. What report was spread abroad on account of this great miracle?

(c) The Baptist's Last Message. Matt. 11: 2-19; Luke 7: 18-35;
D. A., c. 22, ¶ 2-25.

10. Where was John the Baptist when he heard the report of Jesus' mighty works?

11. What question did he send two of his disciples to ask?

12. In what way did Jesus answer them?

13. Give the substance of the eulogy that Jesus pronounced upon John after the messengers were gone.

(d) Christ's Companions on the Second Preaching Tour. Luke 8: 1-3.

14. Who attended the Saviour on this tour?

15. What intimation is given here of the source of the material support of Jesus during His ministry?

General Questions

16. What was the difference between the appeal of the elders of the Jews and that of the centurion himself? What is it about us that appeals to Jesus? D. A., c. 32, ¶ 6.

17. What do you think was John's attitude toward Jesus and His work when he sent the messengers to Jesus?

18. How would Jesus' reply strengthen his faith? D. A., c. 22, ¶ 14.

19. How does the second preaching tour differ in circumstances and surroundings from the first?

Special Studies

1. Centurions Mentioned in the New Testament.

2. Organization of the Roman Army.

3. Jewish Burial Customs.

4. Instances of the Dead Raised to Life Recorded in the Scriptures.

LESSON XVII

A DAY OF TEACHING

- (a) Warning against the Scribes and Pharisees. Sin against the Holy Spirit. Matt. 12: 22-45; Mark 3: 19b-30; Luke 11: 14-36; D. A., c. 33, ¶ 1-11.

1. What shows the great popularity of Jesus when He returned from His second preaching tour? Mark 3: 20.

2. What remarkable miracle was performed at this time?

3. What position did the Pharisees take in regard to His work? Why?

4. How did Jesus show the falsity of their claims?

5. Through what agency did Jesus claim to cast out evil spirits?

6. What solemn warning was then given? Why?

7. Why, does He say, could not His accusers speak good things?

8. What was demanded by certain scribes and Pharisees, and what was Jesus' answer?

9. What danger is pointed out in Matt. 12: 43-45?

- (b) Christ's True Kindred. Matt. 12: 46-50; Mark 3: 31-35; Luke 8: 19-21; D. A., c. 33, ¶ 12-22.

10. What announcement was made to Jesus while He was preaching?

11. Why had His kindred come? D. A., c. 33, ¶ 1, 2.

12. Who did He say were His true kindred?

- (c) Parables by the Sea. Matt. 13: 1-53; Mark 4: 1-34; Luke 8: 4-18. See C. O. L., and Trench on the Parables, for comments on the parables.

13. On that day, what parables did Jesus speak to the multitude by the sea? Matt. 13: 1-8; Mark 4: 26-29; Matt. 13: 33; Matt. 13: 24-30; Matt. 13: 31, 32.

14. What parables were spoken to the disciples in the house? Matt. 13: 36, 44; Matt. 13: 45, 46; Matt. 13: 47-50; Matt. 13: 52.



THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER

15. What did Jesus say was meant (Matt. 13:18-23) by the seed which fell (1) by the wayside? (2) on stony ground? (3) on thorny ground? (4) on good ground?

16. In the parable of the wheat and tares, what is meant (Matt. 13:36-42) by (1) the sower? (2) the good seed? (3) the tares? (4) the enemy? (5) the harvest? (6) the reapers?

17. What five parables did Jesus not explain?

18. What parable shows how differently the word of God is received?

19. Which one shows the contemporaneous growth of evil with good?

20. To what do the parables of the mustard-seed and the leaven refer?

21. What parables show the great worth of the kingdom of God?

22. How is the final separation of the true from the false taught?

General Questions

23. What evidence does this lesson give of the individuality of Satan and the organization of his kingdom? See Mark 1:24-26, 34; 5:6-13; Matt. 12:25, 26; 25:41.

24. How do we become the kindred of Christ? Matt. 12:50; John 20:17b.

25. What inference do we have here of the difficulties Jesus had to meet in His own home?

Special Studies

NOTE.—Each parable may be assigned as a special study. See C. O. L., and Trench on the Parables.

1. Sin against the Holy Spirit.

2. Beelzebub.

3. Speaking in Parables.

4. Exorcism.

5. Interpretation of Scripture Parables.

6. Old Testament Parables.

LESSON XVIII

POWER OVER NATURE, DEMONS, DISEASE, AND DEATH

(a) Power over the Storm. Matt. 8: 18, 23-27; Mark 4: 35-41;
Luke 8: 22-25; D. A., c. 35, ¶ 1-17.

1. Where did Jesus seek retirement at the close of the day's teaching recorded in the last lesson?
2. What wonderful events occurred on the way?
3. What feeling did this produce in those who were with Him?
4. What did Jesus design to teach His disciples by this event?
Mark 4: 40.

(b) The Gadarene Demoniacs. Matt. 8: 28-34; Mark 5: 1-20;
Luke 8: 26-39; D. A., c. 35, ¶ 18-33.

5. Describe the men who met Jesus when He disembarked.
6. What did the demoniacs say, and how was Jesus' power manifest?
7. What request did the Gadarenes make of Jesus, and why?
8. What did the restored men desire, and how did Jesus answer them?

(c) The Touch of Faith, and the Healing of Jairus' Daughter.
Matt. 9: 1, 18-26; Mark 5: 21-43; Luke 8: 40-56; D. A., c. 36.

9. When Jesus came back to Capernaum, how was He received?
10. What request was made by a ruler of the synagogue?
11. What miracle was performed while on the way to the ruler's house?
12. What message came from the home before they reached it, and what assurance was given to the father?
13. Describe the miracle performed when they arrived.

(d) The Two Blind Men and the Dumb Demoniac. Matt. 9: 27-34.

14. Narrate the incident of the two blind men.

15. How was the necessity of faith emphasized?
16. What is the next recorded miracle?

General Questions

17. Why, do you think, did Jesus give different directions concerning the report of His miracles, on the two sides of the sea?
18. Over what three things did God, through Christ, at this time exercise control?
19. What does this lesson teach concerning the laws of nature?
20. Of what are Jesus' miracles a proof? John 5: 36; 10: 37, 38.
21. Suggest an important practical lesson from each of the six miracles in this lesson.

Special Studies

1. Storms on the Sea of Galilee.
2. The Country of Gadara.
3. Special Study of Miracles of Christ up to this time.
4. Nature of Miracles.
5. Miracles and Nature.



LESSON XIX

FURTHER EVANGELIZATION IN GALILEE

(a) Rejected Again at Nazareth. Matt. 13: 54-58; Mark 6: 1-6a; D. A., c. 24, ¶ 21-23.

1. On this third preaching tour, what former effort was repeated?
2. What were the conflicting feelings of the Nazarenes? Which impulse did they follow?
3. How did the attitude of the people of Nazareth affect the ministry of Jesus among them?

- (b) The Tour Extended and the Twelve Sent Out. Matt. 9: 35 to 11: 1;
Mark 6: 6b-13; Luke 9: 1-6; D. A., c. 37; c. 53, ¶ 14.

4. How far did this tour extend, and what was the character of the work done?

5. How did Jesus feel toward the multitudes? Why? For what did He ask the disciples to pray?

6. How did Jesus at another time speak of the leaders of the people? Luke 11: 42-44.

7. What purpose in the appointment of the twelve (Mark 3: 14) was now carried out?

8. What were they commissioned to do?

9. To whom was their work restricted at this time? Why?
D. A., c. 37, ¶ 7.

10. What directions were given concerning their journey?

11. What seems to have been their manner of work? D. A., c. 37, ¶ 9.

12. Taking a prophetic glance at the work of His servants through all the future, what did Jesus say they might expect?

13. Whom only were they to fear?

14. What comparison was made to assure them of God's care?

15. How did He show their mission to be one of high honor and sacred trust? Matt. 10: 32, 33.

16. Having sent out the twelve, what did Jesus do? Matt. 11: 1; D. A., c. 53, ¶ 14.

- (c) Death of John the Baptist. Matt. 14: 1-12; Mark 6: 14-29;
Luke 9: 7-9; D. A., c. 22, ¶ 26-43.

17. When Herod heard of the work of Jesus, how did it affect him, and what did he say?

18. In what manner and for what reason had John been put to death?

General Questions

19. How does the nature of the work of these early evangelists compare with the work to be done now?

20. What more extensive work was given the disciples just before Christ ascended? Whose duty is it now to fulfill this command?

21. What preparation should be made to answer for our faith before judges?

22. In what ways may we profess or deny Christ?

23. How great love does Jesus require? Matt. 10: 37, 38.

24. What is the meaning of "soul" in Matt. 10: 28?

25. Explain Matt. 10: 39.

26. What two long discourses have we studied in Matthew before this?

Special Studies

1. Jewish Dress in the Time of Christ.

2. God's Call to Service.

3. Herod Antipas.

4. Máchærus.

5. The Life of John the Baptist, with an Estimate of His Character.

6. The Mission of the Twelve.



LESSON XX

THE CRISIS IN GALILEE

(a) Feeding of the Multitude. Matt. 14: 13-23; Mark 6: 30-46; Luke 9: 10-17; John 6: 1-15; D. A., cc. 38, 39; c. 40, ¶ 1-6.

1. When the twelve returned from the third preaching tour, what request did Jesus make of them?

2. What were the reasons for this? D. A., c. 38, ¶ 5-8.

3. Where did they go, and what broke into their plan?

4. After a day of teaching and healing, what wonderful manifestation of God's power to provide for physical necessities was given? Relate the story.



NAZARETH

5. As a result of this, what climax was reached in the enthusiasm of the people?

6. What did Jesus do?

(b) *Jesus Walks on the Waves.* Matt. 14: 24-36; Mark 6: 47-56; John 6: 16-21; D. A., c. 40, ¶ 7-22.

7. What did Jesus do after He sent the multitude and the disciples away, and why, do you think, did He do this?

8. What trouble did the disciples have that night, and how did they receive help?

9. Relate Peter's experience.

(c) *Discourse on the Bread of Life.* John 6: 22-71; D. A., c. 41.

10. Where was Jesus found next morning by the multitude? Verses 25, 59.

11. What did Jesus say was the reason the people followed Him?

12. What did He place before them as more worthy of their ambition? Verse 27.

13. What did the Saviour point out to them as the way to eternal life? Verse 29; D. A., c. 41, ¶ 7.

14. What demand was made by the people as a condition of faith in Him? Verse 30.

15. What did Jesus explain the true Bread to be? Verses 35, 41, 51.

16. Why had Jesus come to earth? Verses 38-40; cf. John 3: 16.

17. What argument did the Jews make against Jesus' claim to have come down from heaven? John 6: 41, 42; D. A., c. 41, ¶ 15.

18. How might they come to Christ? Verses 44, 45; D. A., c. 41, ¶ 18.

19. What was declared to be the source of eternal life? Verses 47-51.

20. What did Jesus mean by eating the flesh and drinking the blood of the Son of Man? Verses 53, 54; D. A., c. 41, ¶ 24, 25.

21. What results follow this eating and drinking? Verses 54, 56, 57.

22. How did many of Jesus' professed followers regard His actions and His discourse? Verses 60, 66.

23. What did Jesus say to the twelve that indicates that this was really a crisis in His life?

(d) True Purity; the Discourse on Eating with Unwashed Hands.

Matt. 15: 1-20; Mark 7: 1-23; D. A., c. 42.

24. Soon after this, what attack was made on Jesus by a deputation sent from Jerusalem?

25. What charges, in turn, did Jesus bring against them?

26. By what example did He prove His charge? Mark 7: 10-13.

27. What great principle concerning defilement did Jesus announce to the multitude?

28. What was the effect of these sayings, on the Pharisees? Matt. 15: 12.

General Questions

29. At what time of year and how long before the final crisis in Jesus' life was this crisis in Galilee?

30. What practical lessons may we as Christian workers learn from Jesus' request to His disciples at this time to come aside and rest? D. A., c. 38, especially ¶ 11, 13.

31. Write out practical lessons from the miracle of feeding the five thousand. D. A., c. 39, especially ¶ 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 19.

32. What great lesson may we learn from Peter's experience in walking on the water? D. A., c. 40, ¶ 18, 19.

33. What precious promise to the seeker after God is given in the discourse on the Bread of Life? John 6: 37. (Memorize.)

34. What kind of defilement was Jesus speaking of when He said, "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man"?

35. Compare the position of Jesus at this time with His position at the beginning of the Galilean ministry.

36. What practice was carried on in connection with "corban"? See Bib. Ency., art. "Corban."

Special Studies

1. Nature of Christ's Kingdom.
2. Tradition as to Washing.
3. The Crisis.
4. Christ *versus* Tradition.
5. Clean and Unclean Food.
6. Bethsaida: Its Location.
7. Jewish Traditions.



LESSON XXI

REVIEW

Days of Promise

NOTE.—This is the most active period of Christ's ministry. Make an earnest effort to fix in mind the principal events in their proper order. Then review everything from the beginning.

Part IV

1. Why did Jesus change the scene of His work from Judea to Galilee? (Note, p. 39.)

2. Give an outline of the principal events in the first division of Part IV. Mark 1: 14, 15; Luke 4: 16-30; Matt. 4: 13-17; Mark 1: 16-20; Mark 1: 21-34; Mark 1: 35-45; Mark 2: 1-12; Mark 2: 13-17; Mark 2: 18-22; Mark 2: 23-28; Mark 3: 1-6.

3. What place became the center of Jesus' work after His rejection at Nazareth?

4. Where and when was the beginning of His wonderful miracles in Galilee?

5. What miracle was wrought on the first preaching tour?

6. Give an outline of the most important events in the last division of Part IV. Mark 3: 7-19a; Matt. 5: 1 to 8: 1; Luke 7: 1-10;

Luke 7: 11-17; Luke 7: 18-35; Luke 8: 1-3; Matt. 12: 22-45; Matt. 12: 46-50; Matt. 13: 1-53; Mark 4: 35-41; Mark 5: 1-20; Mark 5: 21-43; Matt. 9: 27-34; Mark 6: 1-6a; Mark 6: 6b-13; Mark 6: 14-29; John 6: 1-15; Matt. 14: 26-36; John 6: 22-71; Matt. 15: 1-20.

7. What important step was taken at the beginning of this part? (Note, pp. 44, 45.)

8. Review the outline of the Sermon on the Mount.

9. What did Jesus and His disciples do soon after the ordination?

10. What message was received from John the Baptist when they were on the second preaching tour?

11. How was the bitter opposition of the scribes and Pharisees manifested when He returned, and of what did Jesus warn them?

12. What memorable lessons were given at this time?

13. By what wonderful miracles did Jesus show His authority over the powers of heaven and earth?

14. What new plan was entered upon in the third preaching tour? Why?

15. What great change came about in the attitude of the people toward Jesus near the close of this period? Why?

General Questions

16. Name the five principal journeys of this period, giving the object and leading events of each.

17. Name the chief discourses.

18. What were the principal occasions on which the hostilities of the Jewish leaders were made manifest?

19. What are the most prominent characteristics of this period? See C. S., pp. 94, 95, 143, 144.

Special Work

On Outline Map No. 2, trace the journeys of Jesus during the Galilean ministry and locate the most important places.



OUTLINE MAP NO. 2

Life of Christ

PART V — FALLING SHADOWS

Period of Retirement — From the Withdrawal Northward until the
Final Departure from Galilee — Passover, A.D.
30, to Autumn of A.D. 30

LESSON XXII

NORTHERN RETIREMENT AND A BRIEF RETURN TO THE SEA OF GALILEE

(a) Journey to the Borders of Tyre and Sidon. Matt. 15: 21-28;
Mark 7: 24-30; D. A., c. 43.

1. After the crisis in Galilee, to what region did Jesus retire? Why? See D. A., c. 43, ¶ 1, 9.
2. What was the reply of Jesus to the heathen woman who came asking help for her daughter?
3. How did the woman show her great determination and faith? What did Jesus do?

(b) Return to Decapolis and Galilee. Matt. 15: 29 to 16: 12;
Mark 7: 31 to 8: 26; D. A., c. 44.

4. By what circuitous route did Jesus return to the Sea of Galilee?
5. What unfortunate man in Decapolis came seeking relief, and what did Jesus do?

6. As the news of Jesus' return spread about, who came to Jesus, and what did He do for them?

7. What great miracle, similar to one wrought before, was performed at this time?

8. After sending the multitude away, where did Jesus and His disciples go?

9. How did the Pharisees at once attack Him?

10. How did He answer them?

11. After this repulse, where did Jesus immediately go?

12. Against what did He warn His disciples?

13. Describe the miracle wrought at Bethsaida.

(c) Foreshadowings of the Cross. Matt. 16:13-28; Mark 8:27 to 9:1; Luke 9:18-27; D. A., c. 45.

14. On the second journey northward, what questions did Jesus ask His disciples when in the region of Cæsarea Philippi?

15. What was the reply?

16. What reply did Peter make to the question, "Whom say ye that I am?"

17. What was Jesus' answer to Peter?

18. Upon what subject did Jesus, immediately after this, begin to instruct His disciples?

19. How did Peter express his inability to accept Jesus' statement of this matter?

20. What was Jesus' answer?

21. What great principle of discipleship did Jesus set forth at this time? Matt. 16:24; Mark 8:34.

22. By what argument did He show the wisdom of following this principle?

General Questions

23. What lesson did Jesus design to teach in His treatment of the Syrophœnician woman? D. A., c. 43, ¶ 9, 12-16.

24. What is the leaven of the Pharisees? Luke 12:1; D. A., c. 44, ¶ 16, 18.

25. Explain Matt. 16: 18, 19. See Isa. 28: 16; Ps. 62: 7; 1 Peter 2: 3-8; 1 Cor. 3: 11; Eph. 2: 20; 1 Cor. 10: 4; C. S., p. 154; D. A., c. 45, ¶ 11-21.

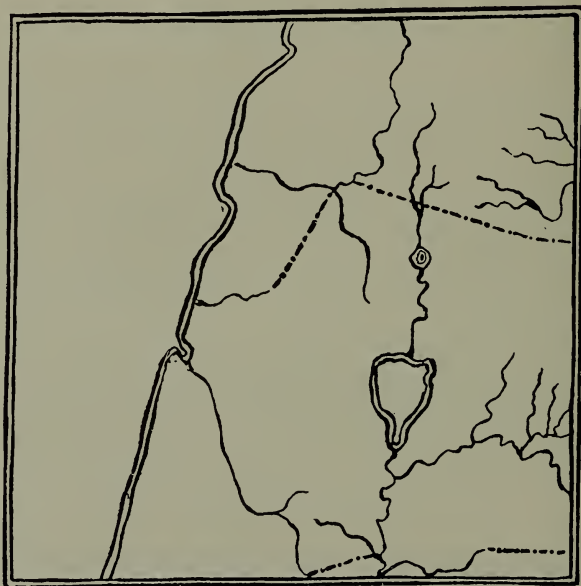
26. What intimations of Christ's death have we met before this? John 2: 19; Mark 2: 20.

27. What is it to deny one's self? See C. S., p. 157c.

Special Studies

1. The Jewish Attitude toward the Heathen World.

2. Trace on this map the movements of Jesus during this lesson, and write in what happened at each place.



OUTLINE MAP NO. 3

LESSON XXIII

THE TRANSFIGURATION AND RETURN TO CAPERNAUM

(a) The Transfiguration. Matt. 17:1-13; Mark 9:2-13;
Luke 9:28-36; D. A., c. 46.

1. In about a week after Jesus had revealed to His disciples His approaching death, where did He go, with whom, and for what purpose?

2. For what did He pray? D. A., c. 46, ¶ 4.

3. By what manifestation was His prayer answered? Describe.

4. Of what did Moses and Elijah speak with Jesus? Why? See D. A., c. 46, ¶ 10.

5. What was the feeling of the three disciples? What did Peter propose to do?

6. What divine testimony was given at the close of this scene?

7. What was the effect of the overshadowing glory and the voice, upon the disciples, and what did Jesus say to them?

8. As they descended the mountain, what did He charge them not to do?

(b) Healing the Demoniac Boy. Matt. 17:14-21; Mark 9:14-29;
Luke 9:37-43a; D. A., c. 47.

9. When Jesus and the three disciples returned to the foot of the mountain, what did they find there?

10. Describe the miracle which Jesus then wrought.

11. Why were the disciples not able to perform the miracle? See D. A., c. 47, ¶ 18-20.

(c) Return to Capernaum. Matt. 17:22-27; Mark 9:30-33a;
Luke 9:43b-45; D. A., c. 48, ¶ 1-11.

12. On what subject did Jesus continue to teach His disciples as they returned through Galilee?

13. How were they affected by it?

14. Soon after reaching Capernaum, who came to Peter, and with what question?

15. What did Jesus do in this case, and what principle does it illustrate? See D. A., c. 48, ¶ 11; C. S., p. 163.

(d) Lesson on Humility and Forgiveness. Matthew 18; Mark 9: 33b-50; Luke 9: 46-50; D. A., c. 48, ¶ 12-41.

16. Concerning what had the apostles been in dispute on their way to Capernaum?

17. What fundamental principle of true greatness did the Lord set before them, and how did He illustrate it?

18. How does Jesus emphasize the sin of those who lead others into wrongdoing? Matt. 18: 6, 7.

19. How did Jesus illustrate the self-destructive power of sin and the necessity of our separating from it? Matt. 18: 8, 9; cf. 5: 29, 30.

20. By what parable did He illustrate God's tender love for His children? Matt. 18: 10-14; C. O. L.

21. What are the steps necessary in dealing with an offending brother? Matt. 18: 15-17.

22. By what parable does Christ illustrate the fullness of God's forgiveness to us, and how does He depict our ingratitude in failing to show the same spirit toward others?

23. Who in the parable is represented by (1) the king? (2) the great debtor? (3) the small debtor?

General Questions

24. What do you think was the purpose of the voice from heaven at the transfiguration?

25. What was there in the surrounding prospects that gave the transfiguration a special value at this time both to Jesus and to the disciples?

26. Of what was the transfiguration a representation? D. A., c. 45, ¶ 32; c. 46, ¶ 8; 2 Peter 1: 16-18.

27. What is meant by being converted and becoming as a little child? D. A., c. 48, ¶ 19.

28. What is forgiveness? Why is so much importance attached to it?

Special Studies

1. The Transfiguration.
2. The Temple Tax.
3. Angels: Their Nature and Ministry.
4. Humility.



LESSON XXIV

AT THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES

(a) Secret Departure for Jerusalem. John 7:1-13; D. A., c. 49, ¶ 1-15.

1. What was Jesus urged by His brethren to do? Why? See D. A., c. 49, ¶ 11.

2. What was the substance of Jesus' answer?

3. What shows that there was still a great interest in Jesus and His claims?

4. In what manner did Jesus go to Jerusalem? Why? See D. A., c. 49, ¶ 15.

(b) Teaching amid Great Opposition at Jerusalem. John 7:14 to 8:1; D. A., c. 49, ¶ 16-24; c. 50, ¶ 1-23.

5. What query was raised concerning Jesus as a teacher, and how did He answer it? Verses 15, 16.

6. Upon what did He tell His hearers their reception of the truth depended? Verse 17.

7. How did He defend His acts of mercy performed on the Sabbath? Verses 19-24.

8. What results followed the plain, earnest teaching of Christ concerning Himself? (a) Verse 31; (b) Verses 30, 32.

9. On the last great day of the feast, what gracious invitation was given by Jesus?

10. What was there in the surrounding circumstances that made this appeal forcible? See D. A., c. 49, ¶ 21, 22.

11. What different opinions about Jesus did the people have? Verses 40-43.

12. What argument did the Pharisees make against Jesus to the officers who had been impressed by His words? Verse 48.

13. How and by whom were their plans to condemn Jesus arrested for a time? Verses 50-53.

(c) *The Woman Taken in Adultery.* John 8: 2-11; D. A., c. 50, ¶ 24-34.

14. How did the Jews next seek to entrap Jesus?

15. By what actions and words did Jesus answer their question? What was the result?

16. With what compassionate words did Jesus uplift this fallen soul? Verse 11.

(d) *The Light of Life.* John 8: 12-30; D. A., c. 51, ¶ 1-11.

17. On another occasion, what did Jesus declare Himself to be? Verse 12. (Memorize.) Cf. John 4: 14; Isa. 55: 11.

18. What attack did the Pharisees make (verse 13), and how did Jesus answer it? Verse 18.

19. How did Jesus show the great difference between them and Himself, and what danger did He point out?

20. What did He respond to the question, "Who art Thou?" Verse 25.

(e) *Spiritual Freedom.* John 8: 31-59; D. A., c. 51, ¶ 12-32.

21. What promise did Jesus make to some who had accepted Him, and how did it affect the Pharisees?

22. What did Jesus show to be the greatest bondage? Where only could full freedom from this be found?

23. How did Jesus show them the falsity of the Jews' claim to be the spiritual children of Abraham? Verse 39.

24. What statement of Jesus did they severely denounce? Verses 51-53.

25. What relation did He say Abraham sustained to Him? Verse 56.

26. What did Jesus claim for Himself in His answer to their blind retort? What was the result?

27. Why does a sincere purpose to obey God help one to understand divine truth? John 7: 17; 1 Cor. 2: 14; D. A., c. 50, ¶ 3.

28. How is Christ to our spiritual nature like water to our physical life? Ps. 42: 1-3.

29. Are men now likely to examine the truth presented to them in the same superficial way as in the time of Christ? John 7: 48; D. A., c. 50, ¶ 20.

30. As in the case of the Abrahamic descent, what is the true principle of the apostolic succession? D. A., c. 51, ¶ 18.

31. What is spiritual freedom?

32. Make a list of some of the opinions concerning Jesus that are referred to in this lesson. Give references.

Special Studies

1. The Feast of Tabernacles: Its Origin and Celebration.
2. Christ the Light of the World.
3. The Lord's Brethren.



BETHANY

Life of Christ

PART VI — THROUGH PEREA TO JERUSALEM

From the Final Departure from Galilee until the Final
Arrival in Jerusalem — Autumn of A.D. 30 to
Sunday before Passover, A.D. 31¹

LESSON XXV

THE LAST JOURNEY FROM GALILEE

NOTE.— This part of Christ's life, given mostly by Luke, can not be arranged in order with any degree of certainty.

(a) The Final Departure. Matt. 19: 1, 2; 8: 19-22; Mark 10: 1;
Luke 9: 51-62; D. A., c. 53, ¶ 1-13.

1. What was the general direction of Jesus' course when He finally left Galilee? To what place did He come?
2. What experience was met in a village of Samaria?
3. What lesson is taught in each of the three instances given of those who thought of attaching themselves to Christ and His work? See C. S., p. 178.

(b) Mission of the Seventy. Matt. 11: 20-30; Luke 10: 1-24;
D. A., c. 34; c. 53, ¶ 14-37.

4. What did Jesus do at this time to hasten the extension of the work which was rapidly drawing to a close?

5. What is the principal difference between the instruction to the seventy and to the twelve? Cf. Luke 10: 3-12 and Matt. 10: 5-15.

6. In connection with this instruction, what did He say of those cities which had been favored by His presence?

7. Concerning what did the seventy especially rejoice when they returned?

8. What scenes were brought to the mind of Jesus by this circumstance, and what did He say? Luke 10: 18; D. A., c. 53, ¶ 23, 24.

9. While they were rejoicing in the possession of power, what did Jesus say should be the cause of greater joy?

10. What, to Jesus, was a source of joy and thanksgiving?

11. What did He say had been given Him, and what work was committed exclusively to Him? Luke 10: 22; Matt. 11: 27.

12. What precious invitation does Matthew record? Matt. 11: 28-30. (Memorize.) See D. A., c. 34.

(c) The Good Samaritan. Luke 10: 25-37; D. A., c. 54; C. O. L., pp. 376-389.

13. What led Jesus to tell the story of the good Samaritan?

14. What did Jesus mean, by this story, concerning (1) who is our neighbor? (2) our duty to those who need our help?

(d) Jesus at the Home of Mary and Martha. Luke 10: 38-42;
D. A., c. 58, ¶ 3-5.

15. For what did Jesus reprove Martha on the occasion of this visit?

General Questions

16. What general principle is set forth in Jesus' comparison of the guilt of the cities of Galilee, and Tyre and Sidon? See Ps. 87: 4-6. Suggest some modern application of this principle.

17. What application can you make of Luke 10: 23, 24, for the people who live in this time?

18. What great principle of our relation to our fellow beings is taught in the parable of the good Samaritan?

19. Suggest other practical lessons taught by this parable.

20. What general principle underlies Jesus' reproof to Martha?
21. What mistake do we often make in entertaining?

Special Studies

1. Satan's Fall, Defeat, and Final Overthrow.
2. Relation of Human Science to Truths of the Plan of Salvation.
3. The Yoke of Christ.
4. Christian Service.

LESSON XXVI

JESUS AT THE FEAST OF DEDICATION

(a) **Healing of the Man Born Blind.** John 9; D. A., c. 51, ¶ 33-55.

1. What perverted idea did the disciples of Christ have, in common with the Jews of that day, regarding sin and suffering? See D. A., c. 51, ¶ 34, 37.

2. In reply to the question of the disciples concerning a certain blind man, what did Jesus say would be the result of his affliction? Verse 3.

3. Describe the miracle wrought by Christ.

4. What three questions were asked by the man's neighbors? Verses 8-12.

5. Before whom was the man brought for examination, and what did they ask?

6. What different opinions were expressed concerning Jesus? Verses 16, 17.

7. To what facts did the parents bear testimony?

8. What did they not reveal, and why?

9. What accusation did the Pharisees make?

10. What unanswerable argument did the man offer?

11. By what act did the rulers express their hatred, not only of Christ, but of the man himself?

12. What did Jesus do when He heard of the action of the rulers in regard to the man, and what was the result?

(b) *The Divine Shepherd.* John 10: 1-21; D. A., c. 52.

13. Following the excommunication of the man whom Jesus had healed, what beautiful illustration did the Saviour give of His relation to those who believe on Him?

14. In the parable, how is the shepherd distinguished from the thief and the robber? Verses 1-6.

15. In explaining the parable, what two titles does Jesus apply to Himself? Verses 7, 11, 14.

16. What does Jesus do for His people? Verses 3, 9, 15.

(c) *Further Conflict with the Jews.* John 10: 22-42.

17. What is mentioned as the time when the events of this lesson took place?

18. What demand was made of Jesus while He was walking in Solomon's Porch?

19. What did Jesus offer as proof of what He was? Verses 25, 37, 38.

20. For what did the Jews seek to stone Him? Verses 30, 33.

21. Aside from referring to His works, what argument from Scripture did Jesus use? See C. S., p. 187.

22. To what place did Jesus retire after these events?

General Questions

23. What did the miracles of Christ prove concerning Him?

24. Who are represented by the thieves and robbers who do not enter by the door? D. A., c. 52, ¶ 7, 8.

25. For what purpose did Christ come to this world? Verse 10b. What life does He offer, and how may we obtain it?



THE GOOD SHEPHERD

Plockhorst 1825.

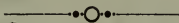
26. In what way is Jesus' relation to His people like that of a shepherd? How should we relate ourselves to Him?

27. What is meant by "other sheep . . . not of this fold"?

28. Give instances previous to this when Jesus taught the extension of the gospel work beyond Israel.

Special Studies

1. The Mission of Suffering.
2. Pool of Siloam.
3. Jewish Excommunication.
4. The Eastern Shepherd.
5. The Feast of Dedication.
6. The Jewish Calendar.
7. Miracles as Evidence.



LESSON XXVII

INSTRUCTION AND WARNING

NOTE.—The different parts of this instruction were probably given some months apart, but most of the material for this period can not be arranged in its historical connection, so we bring all this instruction on prayer together.

(a) Instructions Concerning Prayer. Luke 11: 1-13; 18: 1-14;
C. O. L., pp. 139-180.

1. With what request did the disciples come to Jesus in Perea, and how did He answer them?

2. In what respect does the prayer given here differ from the form given in the Sermon on the Mount?

3. What parable was given to illustrate the certainty of answer to importunate prayer?

4. What is taught in the fact that the man in the parable was asking that he might give?

5. What did Jesus say in regard to God's willingness to answer prayer? Luke 11: 9, 10. (Memorize.)

6. By what illustrations did He enforce this truth?

7. What is spoken of especially as a gift for which we may confidently pray?

8. What is the lesson in the story of the importunate widow?

9. To whom was the parable of the two worshipers spoken?

10. With what spirit does it teach we should come to God in prayer?

11. With what general statement does the parable close?

(b) Woes against the Pharisees at the Table of a Pharisee. Luke 11: 37-54.

12. Who entertained Jesus, and at what did he take offense?

13. In reply, with what did Jesus charge the Pharisees?

14. For what evils did Jesus pronounce woes upon them?

15. For what evils did He pronounce woes upon the lawyers, or scribes?

16. What did He say would be charged to that generation?

17. What did His words lead the scribes and Pharisees to do?

(c) Warning against the Spirit of Pharisaism. Luke 12.

18. What shows the great interest of the people in Jesus and His work?

19. Of what did Jesus again instruct His disciples to beware?

20. Who only did Jesus say was to be feared? What reason was given?

21. What two illustrations were given to show God's care for us?

22. What admonition and what warning were given? Verses 8-10.

23. What circumstances led to the giving of the parable of the foolish rich man?

24. Against what is the parable a warning?

25. What illustrations were given to teach trust in God under all circumstances? Verses 22-34.

26. For what did Jesus exhort His disciples to be watchful and ready? Verses 35-40.

27. What parable was given to illustrate this duty? Verses 41-48.

28. What did Jesus say that indicated His insight into the future at this time, and the great burden of His heart? Verses 49, 50.

29. What did He point out as one result of the preaching of the gospel? Verses 51, 53.

30. For what did He reprove the people? Verses 54-56.

31. What figure did He use to show the necessity of an acceptance of His love and reconciliation? Verses 57-59.

General Questions

32. Contrast in parallel columns the Pharisee and the publican.

33. What is meant by building the tombs of the prophets? Cf. Matt. 23: 29-31.

34. What was the sin of the foolish rich man?

35. When does the possession of riches become a snare?

Special Studies

1. Importunate Prayer.

2. Covetousness: Scripture Teaching Concerning It.

3. Examples of the Ruinous Effects of Covetousness.

4. Preparation for the Coming of Christ.



LESSON XXVIII

FURTHER 'TEACHING IN PEREA

(a) God's Mercy and Justice; the Barren Fig Tree. Luke 13: 1-9;

C. O. L., pp. 212-218.

1. To what event did some call the attention of Jesus, and what was evidently their thought in doing so?

2. What principle did Jesus deny, and what warning did He give?

3. By what parable did He show the long-suffering and justice of God?

(b) **A Woman Healed on the Sabbath.** Luke 13:10-21.

4. Describe the miracle performed in a synagogue of Perea on the Sabbath.

5. Who made objection, and how did Jesus answer it?

6. In this connection, what parables given before were repeated?

(c) **Exhortation to Strive for Salvation, and Reply to Warning against Herod.** Luke 13:22-35.

7. With what admonition and statement did Jesus answer the question whether few be saved?

8. What did He show was not sufficient to insure one the blessings of heaven?

9. Of what was Jesus warned?

10. Of what did the warning remind Jesus, and how did He speak of Jerusalem?

(d) **With a Ruler of the Pharisees; the Parable of the Great Supper.**
Luke 14:1-24; C. O. L., pp. 219-237.

11. What miracle was wrought on the Sabbath in the house of a chief Pharisee?

12. In what practical way did He teach a lesson on humility? Verses 7-11.

13. What instruction was given concerning the making of feasts? Verses 12-14.

14. In the parable of the great supper, what was the real reason for all the excuses made? See C. O. L., p. 222.

15. What lesson is taught in the bringing in of the unfortunate class?

(e) Counting the Cost. Luke 14: 25-35.

16. What two things did Jesus teach were necessary? Verses 25-27.

17. What illustrations were given showing the folly of accepting Him in a thoughtless way? Verses 28-32.

General Questions

18. What is the meaning of "strive" in Luke 13: 24?

19. What is the meaning of "hate" in Luke 14: 26?

Special Studies

1. Cost of Discipleship.

2. Earnestness, Thoughtfulness, Love, and Devotion, as Characteristics of Christ's Followers.



LESSON XXIX

PARABLES OF GRACE AND WARNING

(a) God's Love for Sinners. Luke 15; C. O. L., pp. 185-211.

1. What accusation was brought against Jesus by the Pharisees and scribes?

2. In response to this, what three parables did Jesus speak, to show God's seeking love for the lost?

3. How are the first two of these parables alike?

4. How are they different? See C. O. L., pp. 193, 194.

5. How in both is God's great love for the individual sinner illustrated?

6. What is taught concerning the sinner?

7. What is the attitude of Heaven toward the reclaiming of the lost?

8. By what human relation did Jesus next seek to impress God's love? Verses 11-32.

9. Who in the parable is represented by (1) the father? (2) the prodigal? (3) the older brother?

10. What is taught, in this parable, concerning the attitude of God toward His children?

11. What must take place in the sinner before he will return to God?

12. How in the parable did Jesus rebuke the Pharisees for their accusation of Him regarding His attitude toward sinners?

(b) Use and Misuse of Riches. Luke 16; C. O. L., pp. 366-375, 260-271.

13. What parables of warning concerning riches did Christ speak to His disciples?

14. What is taught, in the parable of the unjust steward, concerning the use of riches? Verse 9; cf. Matt. 6:20.

15. How do we show that we are worthy of eternal riches? Verses 10-12.

16. What great truth is again spoken? Verse 13; cf. Matt. 6:24.

17. When the Pharisees heard this, what did they do? Why?

18. In reply, what fundamental truth did Jesus state as to the difference between men's and God's conception of things? Verse 15.

19. What did Jesus say in regard to the law of God? Verse 17.

20. Relate the parable by which Jesus showed the terrible doom of those who disregard the claims of humanity, and use their wealth in self-gratification.

21. How is a man's value in God's sight affected by his worldly possessions?

22. What does this parable teach concerning the time of probation?

(c) Forgiveness and Faith. Luke 17: 1-10.

23. What should be our attitude toward others at all times? Verses 1-4.

24. What statement is made concerning faith? Verses 5, 6.

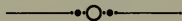
25. How did the Lord illustrate the way in which we should regard our service for Him?

Special Studies

1. The Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus, and the State of the Dead.

2. The Love of God.

3. Riches.



LESSON XXX

COMING OF THE KINGDOM AND HOME RELATIONS

(a) The Ten Lepers. Luke 17: 11-19.

1. Where do we find Jesus and His disciples at the time of this incident?

2. As they entered a certain village, who met them, and what appeal was made to Jesus?

3. How did Jesus answer the request?

4. Who only showed gratitude for what had been done?

(b) Coming of the Kingdom. Luke 17: 20-37; D. A., c. 55.

5. How did Jesus answer the question of the Pharisees concerning the kingdom of God? Verse 20.

6. What did He say further, showing that the kingdom would not come through manifestations of earthly power? Verse 21.

7. What did He say would be the experience of the disciples in the future? Verse 22.

8. What did He say concerning the manner of His coming?

9. How will men be occupied when Christ comes again?

10. What is referred to in verse 31? Cf. Matt. 24: 17; Mark 13: 15.

11. What did Jesus say of the separation to take place at the time of the judgment? Verses 34, 35.

(c) Instruction Concerning Divorce. Matt. 19: 3-12; Mark 10: 2-12.

12. On what subject did the Pharisees seek to entrap Jesus?

13. What did He say of the holy alliance of marriage? Mark 10: 8, 9.

14. How did He explain the action of Moses in allowing divorce?

(d) Blessing the Children. Matt. 19: 13-15; Mark 10: 13-16;
Luke 18: 15-17; D. A., c. 56.

15. For what purpose were children brought to Jesus?

16. What did He say and do when the disciples tried to restrain them? Cf. Isa. 40: 11.

General Questions

17. What practical lesson may we learn from the story of the ten lepers?

18. What errors now taught are similar to the false ideas of the kingdom which the Jews had?

19. What will be the spiritual condition of the world when Jesus comes again?

20. What encouragement for mothers do we find in this lesson?

21. In what way are the members of God's kingdom like children? Matt. 18: 3, 4, etc.

Special Studies

1. Manner of Christ's Second Coming.

2. The Nature of the Kingdom of God, and Its Relation to Earthly Government.

3. The Marriage Relation.

4. Christian Education.



CHRIST AND THE RICH YOUNG MAN

LESSON XXXI

INSTRUCTION CONCERNING RICHES, AND JESUS' CROWNING MIRACLE

(a) Requirements and Rewards in Following Christ. Matt. 19:16 to 20:16; Mark 10:17-31; Luke 18:18-30.

1. Who came to Jesus on the way, and with what question?
2. How did Jesus answer him?
3. What did the rich young ruler lack, and how did Jesus test him? See D. A., c. 57, ¶ 9, 10.
4. What lesson did Jesus draw from the young man's decision? Matt. 19:23, 24.
5. In their astonishment at Jesus' words, what question did the disciples ask, and how did He answer them?
6. In answer to Peter's question concerning the reward of the apostles, what promise did Jesus make?
7. What promise was given to all who give up earthly goods for Christ's sake?
8. What statement was made and what parable given as a warning against the thought of meriting a reward in proportion to their labor?

(b) Raising of Lazarus. John 11:1-46; D. A., c. 58.

9. While Jesus was in Perea, what message came to Him?
10. What did He say and do when He heard it? Verses 4-6.
11. What objections did the disciples offer when Jesus proposed to go into Judea? Verses 7, 8, 16.
12. What is the meaning of Jesus' reply? Verses 9, 10; cf. John 7:30; D. A., c. 58, ¶ 10, 11.
13. By what figure did Jesus speak of the death of Lazarus? How did the disciples misunderstand Him? Verses 11-14.
14. When Jesus arrived at Bethany, what did He find? Verses 17, 19.
15. How did each of the sisters, when meeting Jesus, show their confidence in Him?

16. What great truth did Jesus express to Martha? Verses 25, 26. (Memorize.)

17. Who followed Mary when she went out to meet Jesus?

18. What did Jesus do when He saw them coming? Verses 33, 35. Why? See D. A., c. 58, ¶ 29.

19. When they reached the tomb, what did Jesus command to be done, and what protest was made? Verse 39.

20. What did Jesus then do, and with what result?

21. What were the different effects on those who saw the miracle? Verses 45, 46.

(c) Priestly Plottings, and Withdrawal to Ephraim. John 11: 47-54; D. A., c. 59.

22. What was the great question before the meeting of the Sanhedrin which was called immediately after the resurrection of Lazarus? Verses 47, 48.

23. How, and by whom, was the council brought to a decision? Verses 49, 50, 53.

24. In what sense were the words of Caiaphas a prophecy? D. A., c. 59, ¶ 9, 10.

25. After the Sanhedrin had determined Jesus' death, where did He go?

General Questions

26. Why do riches tend to keep men out of the kingdom of God? What admonition is given to the rich? 1 Tim. 6: 17-19.

27. Why did not Jesus at once respond to the message of Martha and Mary? John 11: 15, 42; D. A., c. 58, ¶ 15, 18.

28. How did Jesus describe death? Verses 1-14; Matt. 9: 24.

29. For what did Jesus weep? D. A., c. 58, ¶ 30-33.

30. Write out in full your understanding of what Jesus meant by the statement in John 11: 25, 26.

Special Studies

1. True Riches.

2. The Danger of Riches.

3. The Resurrection of the Dead.

LESSON XXXII

THROUGH JERICHO TO BETHANY

(a) *The Crucifixion Foretold.* Matt. 20: 17-19; Mark 10: 32-34;
Luke 18: 31-34; D. A., c. 60, ¶ 1-3.

1. In what condition of mind were the disciples on their journey toward Jerusalem?

2. How did Jesus again seek to prepare them for the coming crisis, and with what result?

(b) *Ambition Rebuked.* Matt. 20: 20-28; Mark 10: 35-45;
D. A., c. 60, ¶ 4-22.

3. What strange request was presented to Jesus, and by whom?

4. What answer did Jesus give? Mark 10: 38-40.

5. What was the feeling of the other apostles concerning James and John?

6. What law of the new kingdom did Jesus set before them?
D. A., c. 60, ¶ 13.

(c) *Healing of the Two Blind Men near Jericho.* Matt. 20: 29-34;
Mark 10: 46-52; Luke 18: 35-43.

7. Who accompanied Jesus while He was passing through Jericho on the road to Jerusalem?

8. What miracle was performed in this vicinity?

9. What were the results on the part of (1) the blind men?
(2) the multitude?

(d) *Visit to Zacchæus.* Luke 19: 1-10; D. A., c. 61.

10. How did Zacchæus, the publican, show his intense desire to see Jesus? Why?

11. In what way did Jesus notice him?

12. What was accomplished by Jesus' visit to the home of Zacchæus?

(e) Faithfulness Rewarded; Parable of the Pounds. Luke 19: 11-28.

13. For what purpose was this parable spoken?

14. What does it teach concerning our duty while awaiting the Lord's return?

(f) Council of the Chief Priests, and the Feast at Simon's House.

Matt. 26: 1-16; Mark 14: 1-11; Luke 7: 36-50; Luke

22: 1-6; John 11: 55 to 12: 11; D. A., c. 62.

15. At what time did Jesus arrive at Bethany, and where was He probably entertained? John 12: 1.

16. What was the general feeling at Jerusalem concerning Jesus at this time? John 11: 55-57.

17. For what purpose was a meeting of the chief priests called, and what was the decision? Matt. 26: 1-5; Mark 14: 1, 2; Luke 22: 1, 2; John 12: 9-11.

18. Describe the feast made in honor of Jesus.

19. What tribute of honor did Jesus there receive?

20. What faults were found with this, and why? Mark 14: 4, 5; Luke 7: 39; John 12: 4, 5.

21. What did Jesus say of the act of Mary?

22. How did He answer Simon's objection? Luke 7: 40-48.

23. What effect did Jesus' commendation of Mary's action have on Judas, and what did he do?

General Questions

24. Give references to previous occasions on which Jesus foretold His suffering. How is this prophecy unlike others?

25. How do you account for the disciples' failure to understand?

26. Give references to a former occasion when the disciples disputed about their rank in the kingdom. In the kingdom of God, of what is position a result? D. A., c. 60, ¶ 11.

27. How were Jesus' words fulfilled that James and John should drink of the cup of which He drank? Acts 12: 2; Rev. 1: 9.

28. Give scriptures showing the progressive steps in the Pharisees' hatred of Jesus. See D. A., c. 59, ¶ 3-5, 12.

29. What lesson may we learn from the healing of blind Bartimæus? Review the former instances of healing the blind.

30. How is true repentance shown when others have in any way been wronged?

31. In what way may we "trade" with our Lord's money? How "lay it up in a napkin"?

32. Show that the feast mentioned in Luke 7: 36-50 is the same as that spoken of in the other Gospels.

33. What practical lesson may we learn from the act of Mary in anointing Jesus with the expensive ointment? D. A., c. 62, ¶ 27.

Special Studies

1. Jericho in the Old and New Testaments.
2. Ambition, True and False.
3. Mistakes of Judas.



LESSON XXXIII

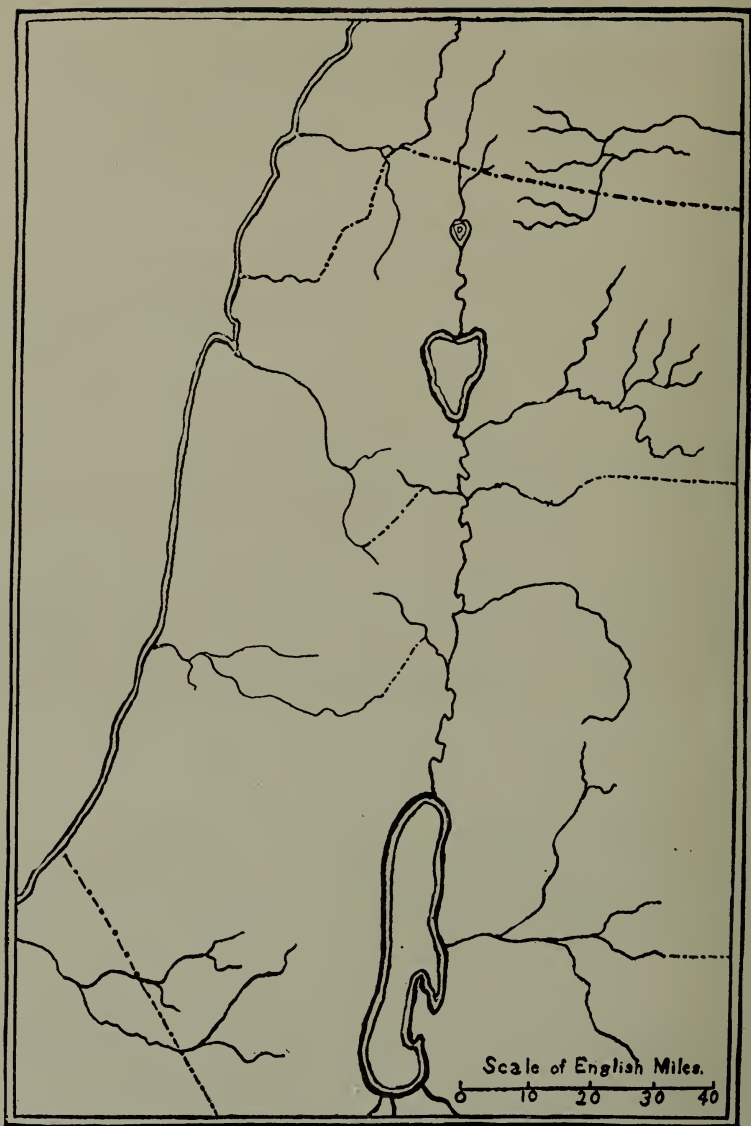
REVIEW

Falling Shadows and the Perean Ministry

NOTE.—Endeavor to fix thoroughly in mind the position of Jesus in relation to the past and the future, His plans and aims, and the principal features of His work.

Part V

1. Give an outline of the principal events in Part V. Mark 7: 24-30; Mark 7: 31 to 8: 26; Matt. 16: 13-20; Matt. 16: 21-28; Luke 9: 28-36; Matt. 17: 14-21; Matt. 17: 22, 23; Matt. 17: 24-27; Matthew 18; John 7: 1-13; John 7: 14 to 8: 1; John 8: 2-11; John 8: 12-30; John 8: 31-59.



OUTLINE MAP NO. 4

2. Trace on Outline Map No. 4 the movements of Jesus during this period.

3. Tabulate the principal discourses of this period as follows: subject, place delivered, reference.

4. How was Jesus chiefly occupied during this period?

Part VI

5. Give an outline of the principal events of Part VI. Luke 9: 51-62; Luke 10: 1-24; Luke 10: 25-37; Luke 10: 38-42; John 9; John 10: 1-21; John 10: 22-42; Luke 11: 1-13; 18: 1-14; Luke 11: 37-54; Luke 12; Luke 13: 1-9; Luke 13: 10-21; Luke 13: 22-30; Luke 13: 31-35; Luke 14: 1-24; Luke 14: 25-35; Luke 15; Luke 16; Luke 17: 1-10; Luke 17: 11-19; Luke 17: 20-37; Mark 10: 2-12; Mark 10: 13-16; Matt. 19: 16 to 20: 16; John 11: 1-46; John 11: 47-54; Mark 10: 32-34; Mark 10: 35-45; Mark 10: 46-52; Luke 19: 1-10; Luke 19: 11-28; John 11: 55 to 12: 11.

6. How many times did Jesus visit Jerusalem or vicinity during this period? What results followed each visit? Make a general tracing of His movements during Part VI, on Outline Map No. 4.

7. How was Jesus chiefly occupied during this period?

8. Compare and contrast this period with the period of the Galilean ministry.

9. Name the most important parables given during this time.

10. Give other principal themes on which Jesus spoke.

11. What important miracles were wrought, and at what places?

General Questions

12. How many times did Jesus, during these periods, refer to His death? Give references.

13. Describe the situation at the close of the Perean ministry, in regard to the work that had been accomplished by Jesus and His disciples; the attitude of the Pharisees and Sadducees, the people in general, and of Jesus' disciples; and His own expectations.

14. Name and characterize each period up to this time.

Life of Christ

PART VII — THE PASSION WEEK

From the Arrival at Jerusalem until the Resurrection — Sunday
before Passover, A.D. 31, to Sunday after
Passover, A.D. 31

LESSON XXXIV

TRIUMPH AND AUTHORITY

(a) The Triumphal Entry. Matt. 21: 1-11; Mark 11: 1-11;
Luke 19: 29-44; John 12: 12-19; D. A., c. 63.

1. What was the route of the triumphal entry? John 12: 1, 12; Matt. 21: 1.
2. In what way did Jesus prepare for the entry?
3. Who came from the city and joined the procession?
4. What did the multitude do and say?
5. What demand was made by some of the Pharisees, and what did Jesus reply?
6. When Jesus came within view of the city and the temple, what did He do and say?
7. How was all Jerusalem affected by Jesus' entrance?
8. How did the Pharisees regard these things? John 12: 19.
9. What did Jesus do in the city, and where did He go that night?

(b) A Symbol of Israel's Doom. Matt. 21: 18-22; Mark 11: 12-14, 20-25; D. A., c. 64.

10. What occurred as Jesus and His disciples were on the way to the city on Monday morning?

11. What condition of the fig tree was observed the next day, and what lesson did Jesus teach from this?

12. To what, evidently, did this acted parable refer? D. A., c. 64, ¶ 11, 13.

(c) The Temple Cleansed Again. Matt. 21: 12-17; Mark 11: 15-19; Luke 19: 45-48; 21: 37, 38; D. A., c. 65, ¶ 1-11.

13. When Jesus arrived at the temple, Monday morning, what did He do?

14. In what respects did this cleansing differ from the first?

15. What occurred after the departure of the priests and traders? Matt. 21: 14.

16. What part did the children act, and what effort was made to restrain them?

17. How was Jesus occupied during these days?

General Questions

18. What did the triumphal entry signify as to Jesus' claims? Matt. 21: 4, 5; Zech. 9: 9.

19. What was the purpose of Jesus in allowing and even encouraging this great popular demonstration? D. A., c. 63, ¶ 8. Cf. His former attitude. John 6: 15.

20. What parable does the cursing of the fig tree suggest? What lesson may we learn from the incident? John 6: 29; 15: 8.

21. How was Jesus looked upon at this time by different classes? Luke 19: 37, 39, 47, 48; Matt. 21: 14, 15.

22. Write out a summary of the events of Sunday and Monday of the passion week. Sunday: Matt. 21: 1-7; Matt. 21: 8, 9; Luke 19: 39, 40; Luke 19: 41-44; Matt. 21: 10, 11; Mark 11: 11a; Mark 11: 11b. Monday: Matt. 21: 18, 19; Matt. 21: 12, 13; Matt. 21: 14; Matt. 21: 15, 16; Luke 19: 47, 48; Matt. 21: 17.

Special Studies

1. The Triumphal Entry; That of Jesus and Earthly Kings Compared.
2. The Final Triumph of Christ.
3. The Rejection of the Jewish Nation, and Its Lesson for Us.
4. The Fig Tree and Its Culture.



LESSON XXXV

LAST CONFLICT WITH THE SCRIBES AND PHARISEES

- (a) Challenge of Christ's Authority. Matt. 21: 23-27; Mark 11: 27-33; Luke 20: 1-8; D. A., c. 65, ¶ 12-18.

1. What did Jesus do in the temple on Tuesday, and how was He interrupted?
2. How did Jesus answer the challenge?
3. What was the result?

- (b) Parables of Warning. Matt. 21: 28 to 22: 14; Mark 12: 1-12; Luke 20: 9-19; D. A., c. 65, ¶ 19-39.

4. What parables did Jesus speak in warning against those who had challenged His authority, and were opposing His work?
5. In the first parable, who is represented by (1) the first son? (2) the second son?
6. In the second parable, what is meant by (1) the householder? (2) the vineyard? (3) the hedges? (4) the tower? (5) the husbandmen? (6) the fruits? (7) the servants? (8) the son?
7. What direct application of the parable did Jesus make?
8. What only kept the enraged rulers from seizing Christ?
9. How is the parable of the marriage of the king's son different from the parable of the great supper? Luke 14: 15-24; Matt. 22: 6, 7, 11-13.

10. How might the surrounding circumstances cause this difference?

(c) Controversy between Christ and the Leaders. Matt. 22: 15-46;
Mark 12: 13-37; Luke 20: 20-44; D. A., c. 66.

11. Being put to silence by Jesus' answer to their challenge, what was the next effort of the Pharisees?

12. What question was asked Jesus?

13. How did He answer it?

14. What was the effect of the answer, on the Pharisees?

15. Who next came to Jesus, and by what speculative question did they seek to entrap Him?

16. What was Jesus' reply?

17. What was the effect of His answer on the Sadducees?

18. Who next came to Jesus, and with what question?

19. What was Jesus' answer? Matt. 22: 37-40. (Memorize.)

20. How did the scribe receive Jesus' reply, and what did he say?

21. By what words did Jesus encourage him?

22. After Jesus had answered the questions of His enemies, what questions did He put to them?

23. How was the first question answered?

24. How was the second received?

25. What is said of the attitude of the common people toward Christ at this time?

General Questions

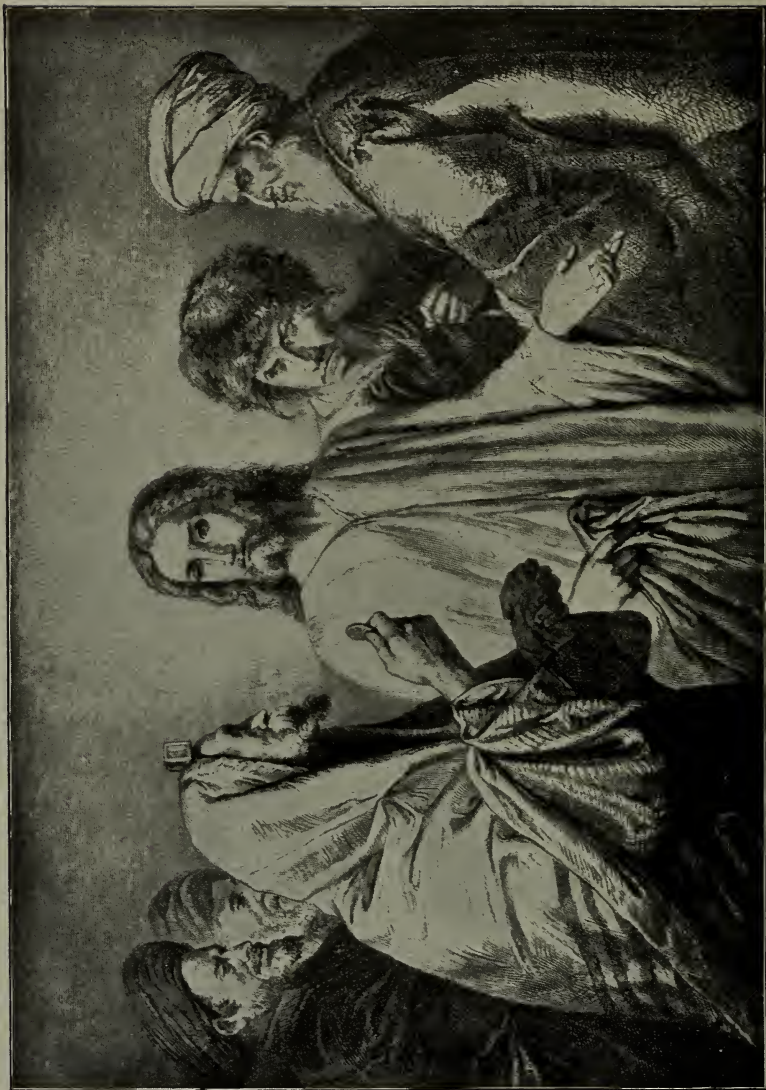
26. What is it to have on the "wedding garment"?

27. What does the Lord call our own righteousness? Isa. 64: 6. With what does He desire to clothe us? Isa. 61: 10; cf. Rev. 7: 14.

28. By what means do we get this righteousness? Give references.

29. What principle did Jesus state in His answer concerning tribute?

30. What is the great principle on which God's law is based? What, then, does the law reveal?



THE TRIBUTE MONEY

Special Studies

1. The Wedding Garment.
2. Man and the Mystery of God.
3. The Doctrine of the Sadducees, and Its Influence on Their Lives.
4. The True Principles of the Relation of Church and State.



LESSON XXXVI

CLOSING SCENES OF CHRIST'S PUBLIC MINISTRY

(a) Woes on the Pharisees. Matthew 23; Mark 12: 38-40;
Luke 20: 45-47; D. A., c. 67, ¶ 1-12, 20-35.

1. When and why was this discourse given? See D. A., c. 67, ¶ 1-3.
2. Against what fault of the scribes and Pharisees did Jesus warn His disciples and the people? Matt. 23: 2-4.
3. What was the underlying motive of the Pharisees in their works? Verses 5-7.
4. What did Jesus say about titles and honor? Verses 8-11.
5. What accusation did Jesus make in the first of the woes pronounced against the scribes and the Pharisees? Verse 13.
6. How did the Saviour accuse them of using their position to minister to their greed? Mark 12: 40; Luke 20: 47.
7. What was said of their zeal and its results?
8. How had they shown themselves to be blind guides? Matt. 23: 16-22.
9. How did they turn the attention from essential duties? Verses 23, 24.
10. What illustrations were given to show the difference between their profession and their actual lives? Verses 25-28.

11. How had they shown themselves to be true sons of those who killed the prophets, and how would they do so in the future? Verses 29-36.

12. Having denounced the iniquity of the religious leaders, and expressed His tender love for His erring people, with what solemn announcement did Jesus leave the interior of the temple? Verse 38.

(b) The Widow's Offering. Mark 12: 41-44; Luke 21: 1-4;
D. A., c. 67, ¶ 13-19.

13. As Jesus was in the court where the treasure chests were, what attracted His attention?

14. How did He contrast the widow's offering with others? Why?

15. What is it that determines the value of our offerings? D. A., c. 67, ¶ 16.

(c) Gentiles Seeking Jesus. John 12: 20-36; D. A., c. 68, ¶ 1-20.

16. What individuals sought to see Jesus at this time, and in what way?

17. What did this request bring vividly to Jesus' mind, and how was this to be brought about? Verses 23, 24.

18. In connection with His own sacrifice, what law of spiritual life for all His followers did He state? D. A., c. 68, ¶ 10, 11.

19. Looking forward to His approaching sacrifice, what prayer did the Saviour offer?

20. What answer was received?

21. What did Jesus point out that was to be accomplished by His sacrifice? Verses 31-33.

22. What did He say to those who asked the meaning of His words?

23. What were Jesus' last words before He left forever the precincts of the temple? Verse 36. (Memorize.)

(d) The Jews' Rejection of Christ. John 12: 37-50; D. A., c. 68, ¶ 21-23.

24. Why had not the Jews believed on Christ? Verse 37; John 10: 37, 38; D. A., c. 68, ¶ 21.

25. Of what was this a fulfillment?

26. What was the attitude of many Jewish rulers toward Christ, and why did they not make public their convictions?

27. Among other truths briefly expressed, what did Jesus say was His attitude toward unbelievers? Verse 47.

28. What did He declare eternal life to be? Verse 50.

General Questions

29. What is a greater offense to God than not accepting Him? Mark 12: 40.

30. With what feelings, do you think, did Jesus look forward to the cross? John 12: 27; Matt. 26: 38, 39; Isa. 53: 11.

31. In what sense was Satan cast out at this time? D. A., c. 68, ¶ 18, 19; P. P., p. 70.

32. What connection has the "lifting up" of Christ with His attractive power?

Special Studies

1. The Bible Plan of Supporting the Gospel Work.

2. Direct Communication of God with His Son; Circumstances and Purpose.

3. Gathering of the Gentiles.

LESSON XXXVII

THE GREAT PROPHECY OF OUR LORD

(a) Destruction of Jerusalem and the End of the World.

Matthew 24; Mark 13; Luke 21: 5-38; D. A., c. 69.

1. As Jesus left the temple, at the close of His public ministry,

to what was His attention called, and what prediction did He make in reply?

2. What did the four disciples ask Him when alone with Him on the Mount of Olives?

3. In His reply, what two events were spoken of, and why were the descriptions blended together? D. A., c. 69, ¶ 3.

4. What was to be a sign of the destruction of Jerusalem, and the second coming of the Lord? Matt. 24: 4, 5, 11, 23, 24; D. A., c. 69, ¶ 12.

5. What great calamities did Jesus say would come? Matt. 24: 6-8.

6. What was to be the lot of the true people of God while in a sinful world?

7. What did the Saviour say would be accomplished before the end? Matt. 24: 14. (Memorize.) To what does this refer? D. A., c. 69, ¶ 20; cf. Col. 1: 23; Rev. 14: 6, 14.

8. How were Christians to know when the awful destruction of Jerusalem was at hand? What were they to do? G. C., p. 30.

9. For what were they to pray?

10. What was to be the result of the great wrath upon the Jews? Luke 21: 24.

11. What was said of the papal persecutions of the church? Matt. 24: 21, 22; Mark 13: 19, 20.

12. In what way did He show when the first sign of His second coming would be given? Matt. 24: 29; Mark 13: 24. Make a diagram showing this.

13. Combining the accounts in Matthew, Mark, and Luke, what nine signs of Jesus' coming are given?

14. By what parable did He illustrate how we may know when His coming is near?

15. What is said of the exact time?

16. How did Jesus describe His coming? Matt. 24: 30, 31; Mark 13: 26, 27; Luke 21: 26-28.

17. In view of His coming, what did Jesus urge His disciples to do? Mark 13: 35-37.

18. What are some of the special dangers in this time? Luke 21: 34, 35. (Memorize.)

(b) Parables of Preparation. Matt. 25: 1-30; C. O. L., pp. 405-421, 325-365.

19. By what parable did Jesus seek to emphasize His admonition to watch?

20. In the parable, what is meant by (1) the bridegroom? (2) the wise virgins? (3) the foolish virgins? (4) the lamps? (C. O. L., p. 406.) (5) the oil? (C. O. L., p. 407.)

21. Write practical thoughts drawn from this parable.

22. What parable was then spoken to show that watching is not idle waiting, but diligent work?

23. What solemn duty is presented, in this parable, to every follower of Christ?

24. Name some of the talents that have been committed to us.

(c) The Judgment Scene. Matt. 25: 31-46; D. A., c. 70.

25. Describe the judgment scene as pictured by Christ.

26. By what is our destiny determined? D. A., c. 70, ¶ 1.

27. How do we serve Christ?

General Questions

28. What proof have we, in this lesson, that the coming of Christ is premillennial?

29. What testimony have we, in this lesson, of the perpetuity of the Sabbath law?

30. Write out a summary of Tuesday of the passion week.

Special Studies

1. The Destruction of Jerusalem.

2. Signs of the Lord's Coming, in the Natural World.

3. Signs in the Political World.

4. Signs in the Moral and Religious World.

5. False Messiahs.

6. Satan's Enmity against the Church in All Ages.

7. The Three Great Persecutions of the Church — Pagan, Papal, and Protestant.
8. The Ten Virgins, and Oriental Marriage Customs.
9. The Use and Abuse of Our Talents.
10. The Necessary Preparation to Meet Jesus.



LESSON XXXVIII

THE LAST SUPPER

(a) The Passover and the Ordinance of Humility. Matt. 26: 17-20; Mark 14: 12-17; Luke 22: 7-18, 24-30; John 13: 1-20; D. A., c. 71.

1. Where and by whom were the preparations made on Thursday for Jesus and His disciples to eat the Passover feast?

NOTE.— Wednesday of the passion week was no doubt spent in retirement, probably at Bethany.

2. When assembled in the evening at the paschal supper, what startling announcement did Jesus make? Luke 22: 15-18.

3. What spirit was again manifested by Christ's apostles, and what principle did He again state to them? Luke 22: 24-30.

4. How did Jesus further enforce His oft-repeated teaching, and illustrate the great principle of unselfish service? John 13: 1-5.

5. What did Jesus say to Peter that showed that this washing was a symbol of a higher cleansing?

(b) Institution of the Lord's Supper. Matt. 26: 26-29; Mark 14: 22-25; Luke 22: 19, 20; D. A., c. 72, ¶ 1-6, 16-31.

6. At this final Passover feast, what new memorial did Jesus establish?

7. What did Jesus do with (1) the bread? (2) the wine?

8. What is represented by the bread and the wine? Cf. 1 Cor. 11: 24, 25.

9. Aside from pointing back to the infinite sacrifice, what hope is the Lord's Supper designed to keep in mind? Matt. 26: 29; 1 Cor. 11: 26.

(c) Pointing Out the Betrayer. Matt. 26: 1-25; Mark 14: 18-21; Luke 22: 21-23; John 13: 21-30; D. A., c. 72, ¶ 7-15.

10. What solemn announcement did Jesus make during the supper?

11. What was the effect upon the disciples, and what did they do?

12. How was it indicated to some, and finally to all, who was the traitor?

13. What were Jesus' last words to Judas?

General Questions

14. What evidence is there that Jesus meant to establish foot-washing as an ordinance? See 1 Tim. 5: 10.

15. What is the special value of the ordinance of humility? For what is it a preparation? D. A., c. 71, ¶ 25-29.

16. In engaging in this ordinance, to what do we pledge ourselves? D. A., c. 71, ¶ 29.

17. How do you account for Judas's developing such a character under good influences? How is character formed? D. A., c. 76.

18. What lesson is there for the church in the fact that Judas was present and participated in both the ordinances instituted at this time? D. A., c. 72, ¶ 16-20.

19. Give the order of events in this lesson. Mark 14: 1-16; Luke 22: 14-18; Luke 22: 24-30; John 13: 1-20; Mark 14: 22-25; Matt. 26: 21-25; John 13: 21-30.

Special Studies

1. Wednesday of the Passion Week: How Spent?

2. The Passover: Meaning and Method of Celebration.

3. Ordinance of Humility: Significance and Early History.
4. The Lord's Supper: Its Significance.
5. History of the Lord's Supper.
6. The Passover Hallel.



LESSON XXXIX

THE FAREWELL DISCOURSE OF JESUS

(a) Jesus' Departure, Gift of the Spirit, and Second Return. Luke 22: 31-38; John 13: 31 to 14: 31; D. A., c. 73, ¶ 1-38.

1. Near the close of the last supper, what did Jesus say of His impending death? John 13: 31-33.
2. What command did He give them at this time, and what would their obedience to it indicate to the world? Verses 34, 35.
3. What warning was given to Peter in answer to his boastful assertion of faithfulness and constancy?
4. What did Thomas ask, and what did Jesus state concerning Himself in reply?
5. What great truth did Jesus state in answer to Philip's request that the Father be shown to them? John 14: 9b, 10.
6. What three great promises were made to the disciples in view of His separation from them? John 14: 12-16.
7. What is the meaning of the first? D. A., c. 73, ¶ 13, 14.
8. What is it to pray in the name of Christ? D. A., c. 73, ¶ 21.
9. What was the Comforter, or Holy Spirit, to do? John 14: 26.
10. What did Jesus say would be the relation of Himself and the Father to the believer who kept His word? Verse 23.
11. How was the service in the upper chamber closed? Matt. 26: 30; Mark 14: 26; D. A., c. 73, ¶ 38.

- (b) Union of Christ and His Disciples; Work of the Holy Spirit. Matt. 26: 31-35; Mark 14: 27-31; John 15, 16; D. A., c. 73, ¶ 39-62.

12. As Jesus and His disciples proceeded toward the Mount of Olives, what sorrowful announcement did He make?

13. How did Peter again manifest his stubborn self-assurance?

14. By what figure did Jesus illustrate the intimate relation of the believer to Himself and the Father?

15. What did He say would be the result of abiding or not abiding in Him? John 15: 5-7.

16. In what way is God glorified in His children? Verse 8.

17. What commandment is here twice repeated? Verses 12, 17.

18. What treatment were the disciples to expect from the world? Verses 18-20.

19. Why is the world inexcusable for this attitude toward Christ's followers?

20. What help was promised them in their witnessing for Him?

21. What did Jesus say further about the treatment His disciples should receive? John 16: 2.

22. Why, did He say, should their persecutors do this, and why had He told them? Verses 3, 4.

23. Why was it expedient that Jesus go away? Verse 7; D. A., c. 73, ¶ 25, 26.

24. What is the Holy Spirit to do (1) for the world? (2) for the disciples? Verses 8-15.

25. What is again spoken of as being accomplished at this time? Verse 11; cf. John 12: 31; 14: 30; D. A., c. 73, ¶ 59.

26. What perplexing statement did Jesus make to His disciples, and what did He mean? Verses 16-24.

27. With what comforting words did Jesus close this discourse? Verse 33. (Memorize.)

- (c) The Lord's Intercessory Prayer. John 17; D. A., c. 73, ¶ 63-65.

28. For whom did Jesus pray?

29. For what did He pray in behalf of Himself, and why?

30. What did He declare eternal life to be?

31. What three requests did Jesus make in behalf of His disciples? Verses 11b, 15, 17.

32. What request was made for all believers in Christ? Verses 20-23.

33. What two results will follow the indwelling of Christ in His people? Verse 23.

34. What closing petition did Jesus make for all His followers? Verse 24.

35. With what thought did the Saviour close His prayer?

General Questions

36. In what sense is the commandment of Jesus to love one another "a new commandment"? John 13:34; 15:12, 13, 17; Matt. 22:37-39; Deut. 6:5; 10:12; Lev. 19:18; Isa. 42:21; D. A., c. 73, ¶ 55.

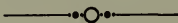
37. For what are we prepared when we love others as He does? D. A., c. 70, ¶ 20.

38. How does this prayer of Christ make strife and contention among brethren appear to you?

39. What is the peace which the Saviour gives?

Special Studies

1. The Second Coming of Christ the Hope of the Church.
2. The Holy Spirit: Its Nature and Work.
3. Sanctification.
4. The Work of Christians.



LESSON XL

GETHSEMANE

(a) In the Garden of Gethsemane. Matt. 26:36-46; Mark 14:32-42; Luke 22:39-46; John 18:1; D. A., c. 74, ¶ 1-26.

1. As Jesus and His disciples entered the garden of Gethsemane, what did He tell them to do?



CHRIST IN THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE

2. Who went farther into the garden with Him, and what did He tell them?

3. Having separated from the three a little way, what did He do?

4. In what condition were the disciples when He returned to them?

5. What did Jesus say to Peter, and by what words did He show His sympathy for His weak disciples?

6. How often did Jesus go apart to pray, and what was the substance of His prayer each time?

7. What shows the terrible agony of the Son of God in this awful hour?

8. How was Jesus strengthened? Luke 22: 43.

9. The crisis past and the victory won, what did Jesus say to His disciples?

(b) Jesus' Betrayal and Arrest. Matt. 26: 47-56; Mark 14: 43-52; Luke 22: 47-53; John 18: 1-12; D. A., c. 74, ¶ 27-37.

10. What happened while Jesus yet spoke?

11. How was the power of God manifested when He met His enemies?

12. In what way was Jesus pointed out to the mob, and what did He say?

13. Who tried to defend Jesus, and in what way?

14. What was said to Peter, and what did Jesus do?

15. What reason did the Saviour give for allowing Himself to be arrested? Matt. 26: 54, 56; John 18: 11.

16. When Jesus was arrested, what did His disciples do, and of what was this a fulfillment? Matt. 26: 56, 31; Zech. 13: 7.

General Questions

17. What shows that this was the last fearful struggle of Jesus' life? John 12: 27; Matt. 26: 39; Mark 14: 35, 36, etc.

18. What shows that Christ's sacrifice was voluntary and that He submitted to the will of God? John 10: 11, 17, 18; Matt. 26: 39.

19. Why were these sufferings necessary? Heb. 2: 9, 10; 5: 7-9; 2: 17, 18.

20. What, then, is the importance of this struggle to us?

21. How did Judas know where to find Jesus on the night of the betrayal?

Special Studies

1. The Great Crisis in the Work of Redemption.

2. The Failure of the Disciples.

3. The Garden of Gethsemane.



LESSON XLI

JESUS' TRIAL AND TRIUMPH

(a) Jesus before Annas. Matt. 26: 57a; Mark 14: 53a; Luke 22: 54a; John 18: 12-24; D. A., c. 75, ¶ 1-12.

1. When Jesus was arrested, to whom was He first taken?

2. Concerning what did Annas ask Jesus, and what was his design in so doing?

3. How did Jesus, in His answer, show that He had no secret designs, and at the same time condemn the course that had been pursued toward Him? John 18: 20, 21.

4. How was the statement of Jesus answered by one of the officers, and what did Jesus say?

5. Failing in his purpose, what did Annas do with Jesus?

(b) Trial before Caiaphas, and Night Session of the Sanhedrin. Matt. 26: 57-68; Mark 14: 53-65; Luke 22: 54, 63, 64; D. A., c. 75, ¶ 13-34.

6. What means were used to bring about a condemnation by the Sanhedrin, and what difficulties did they experience? Mark 14: 55, 56.

7. What false testimony was introduced on which the conflicting elements of the Sanhedrin could agree? Verses 57, 58.

8. In his impatience, what question did Caiaphas ask Jesus? With what result? Verses 60, 61.

9. When commanded in the name of the Most High to tell whether He was the Christ, what did Jesus answer? Matt. 26: 63, 64.

10. What did the high priest do and say?

11. What was the decision of the council?

12. Between the night and the morning trial before the Sanhedrin, what insults did Jesus suffer?

(c) *Peter's Denial.* Matt. 26: 69-75; Mark 14: 66-72; Luke 22: 55-62; John 18: 25-27; cf. verses 15-18; D. A., c. 75, ¶ 35-37.

13. Where was Peter during the trial of Christ, and of what was he thrice accused?

14. How did he answer each accusation? Matt. 26: 70, 72, 74.

15. What brought conviction to Peter, and what did he do? Mark 14: 72; Luke 22: 61, 62.

(d) *Morning Session of the Sanhedrin, and Fate of Judas.* Matt. 27: 1-10; Mark 15: 1; Luke 22: 66-71; Acts 1: 18, 19; D. A., c. 76.

16. In the morning session of the Sanhedrin, what question was asked Jesus, and how did He answer?

17. What answer did Jesus give to the question when asked again, and what was the result?

18. What effect did the condemnation of Jesus have upon Judas, and what did he do?

19. What was done with the thirty pieces of silver, and of what was that a fulfillment?

(e) *Trial before the Roman Authorities.* Matt. 27: 2, 11-31; Mark 15: 1-20; Luke 23: 1-25; John 18: 28 to 19: 16a; D. A., c. 77.

20. What respect for ceremonialism did the murderous priests show when they led Jesus to Pilate?

21. What reply was made to Pilate's request for the accusation against Jesus?

22. In reply to their arrogant answer, what did Pilate tell them to do, and what was their response?

23. Being compelled to state their charges against Christ, what false accusations were made? Luke 23: 2.

24. What question did Pilate ask Jesus, and what was the reply? Matt. 27: 11.

25. What caused the Roman governor to marvel? Verses 12-14.

26. Going aside, what question did Pilate again ask Jesus, and what was the reply? John 18: 33, 34.

27. What did Jesus reveal to Pilate as to His kingship and His kingdom? Verses 35-37.

28. What was Pilate's decision in regard to Jesus? Luke 23: 4; John 18: 38.

29. What did Pilate do with Jesus, and why? Luke 23: 7; cf. verse 12.

30. How was Jesus treated by Herod, and why?

31. Of what did Pilate remind the Jews when Jesus was returned to him, and by what proposition did he manifest his weakness? Luke 23: 13-16.

32. What compromise did he attempt, and with what result? Matt. 27: 15-18, 20-23.

33. In the meantime, what warning came to Pilate? Verse 19.

34. As a result of the clamor of the rabble, what did Pilate do?

35. What terrible treatment did Jesus then receive?

36. What further effort did Pilate make to save Jesus, and with what success? John 19: 4-6.

37. What statement of the Jews and of Jesus made Pilate even more desirous to release Him? Verses 7, 8, 11, 12a.

38. By what threat was Pilate finally led to yield to the wishes of the Jews? Verse 12.

39. Describe the final condemnation. Verses 13-16.



THE CRUCIFIXION

General Questions

40. What were the reasons, pretended and real, for the condemnation of Jesus by the Jewish authorities? Matt. 26: 65, 66; 27: 18.

41. How may we deny Christ? D. A., c. 75, ¶ 40.

42. Contrast the sin and repentance of Judas and Peter.

43. Why was the sin of the Jewish rulers greater than that of Pilate?

44. How were the greatness of Christ and His holy character shown in His trial?

45. Give a summary of the events of Christ's arrest and trial. Luke 22: 47-53; John 18: 12-27; Matt. 26: 57-66; Mark 14: 66-72; Matt. 26: 67, 68; Luke 22: 63-65; Luke 22: 66-71; Matt. 27: 3-10; John 18: 28-38; Luke 23: 8-12; Luke 23: 13-16; Matt. 27: 15-26; Matt. 27: 27-30; John 19: 4-16.

Special Studies

1. The Sanhedrin; Origin, Composition, and Jurisdiction.
2. Legality of Jesus' Trial before the Sanhedrin.
3. Trial before Roman Authorities.
4. Pilate.



LESSON XLII

CRUCIFIXION AND BURIAL OF CHRIST

(a) On the Cross. Matt. 27: 32-56; Mark 15: 21-41; Luke 23: 26-49; John 19: 16b-37; D. A., cc. 78, 79.

1. Where was Jesus led to be crucified, and who bore His cross? John 19: 17; Luke 23: 26.

2. Who followed Christ to the place of crucifixion?

3. What did Jesus say to those who were weeping and lamenting, and why?

4. What did He say of the final destruction to come upon the world? Luke 23: 30. See D. A., c. 78, ¶ 10.

5. What prayer did Jesus utter for His persecutors?

6. What was offered to Jesus, and why would He not take it? See D. A., c. 78, ¶ 20.

7. What title did Pilate put on the cross, and what did it signify? See D. A., c. 78, ¶ 16-18.

8. What was done with Jesus' garments, and of what was this a fulfillment?

9. Who was crucified with Jesus, and what prophecy did this fulfill?

10. Who are spoken of as railing and mocking at Jesus? Mark 15: 29; Matt. 27: 41, 44; Luke 23: 36.

11. What request was made by one of the thieves, and what did Jesus answer?

12. What noble example of filial love did Jesus present, even while suffering on the cross? John 19: 26, 27. See D. A., c. 78, ¶ 34, 35.

13. What wonderful events took place in connection with Christ's death upon the cross? Mark 15: 33; Matt. 27: 51, 52; D. A., c. 78, ¶ 50; c. 81, ¶ 18.

14. Who besides the thief confessed Christ in His dying hour? Mark 15: 39.

15. What was the effect of Christ's death upon the multitude? Luke 23: 48.

16. Who of Christ's followers witnessed His death? Mark 15: 40, 41.

17. When were the bodies taken down?

18. What was done (1) to the thieves? (2) to Christ?

19. What prophecies concerning Christ were thus fulfilled?

(b) In the Tomb. Matt. 27: 57-66; Mark 15: 42-47; Luke 23: 50-56a; John 19: 38-42; D. A., c. 80.

20. Who secured the body of Jesus from Pilate for burial?

21. With whose assistance, and how, was the body prepared and buried?

22. Where was the body buried, and who were present?

23. With what thoughts were the chief priests and Pharisees harassed, and what request was made of Pilate?

24. What precautions were taken at Pilate's command?

General Questions

25. What were Jesus' seven words on the cross? Luke 23: 34a, 43; John 19: 26, 27; Matt. 27: 46; John 19: 28; Luke 23: 46; John 19: 30.

26. How do you account for the fact that Jesus died so soon after the crucifixion? D. A., c. 80, ¶ 12; Geikie, Vol. II, c. 63, p. 541; Rhees, p. 198.

27. Explain Luke 23: 43. See D. A., c. 78, ¶ 31, etc.

28. What was accomplished by the death of Christ? Isa. 53: 4-12; Dan. 9: 24; John 12: 31, 32; 2 Cor. 5: 21; 1 Tim. 2: 6; Heb. 9: 12.

Special Studies

1. The Crucifixion a Crisis in the Controversy between Christ and Satan.

2. The Law of God and the Controversy.

3. Date of Christ's Death.

4. The Cross as a Means of Punishment.

5. "Captivity Captive."

Life of Christ

PART VIII—THE FORTY DAYS

Period of Triumph—From the Resurrection until the Ascension —
Sunday after Passover, A.D. 31, to May, A.D. 31

LESSON XLIII

CHRIST'S RESURRECTION AND REAPPEARANCE AMONG HIS DISCIPLES

(a) Jesus' Resurrection and the Empty Tomb. Matt. 28: 1-8; Mark 16: 1-8;
Luke 23: 56b to 24: 12; John 20: 1-10; D. A., c. 81, ¶ 1-6; c. 82, ¶ 1-6.

1. What wonderful events occurred early on the morning of the first day of the week? Matt. 28: 2-4. See D. A., c. 81, ¶ 1-6.
2. Who first came to the tomb on this morning, and why?
3. Which of the women was first at the sepulcher, and what did she see and do? John 20: 1, 2.
4. What did the other women find, to their surprise? Mark 16: 3, 4. What were they told, and by whom? Matt. 28: 5-7.
5. When they entered into the tomb, whom did they see, and what was said to them? Mark 16: 5-7; Luke 24: 3-7.
6. What did the women do? Matt. 28: 8; Luke 24: 8, 9, 22, 23.
7. Who else visited the tomb, and what did they see? John 20: 3-10.

- (b) Appearance of Jesus to Mary Magdalene and the Other Women.
John 20: 11-18; Mark 16: 9-11; Matt. 28: 9, 10.

8. Lingering at the tomb, whom did Mary Magdalene see, and what was said? John 20: 11-13.

9. Whom did she then see in the garden? What was said? John 20: 14-17; Mark 16: 9.

10. To what other persons did Jesus appear shortly after this? Matt. 28: 9, 10.

- (c) Report of the Soldiers. Matt. 28: 11-15; D. A., c. 81, ¶ 7-11.

11. In the meantime, what had some of the guard done?

12. How were they kept from spreading the report, and what promise did the Jewish leaders make to them?

- (d) On the Way to Emmaus. Mark 16: 12, 13; Luke 24: 13-35;
D. A., c. 83; c. 84, ¶ 1, 2.

13. To whom, and where, was Jesus' third appearance after His resurrection? See 1 Cor. 15: 5.

14. Of what were the disciples talking when Jesus joined them, and what question did He ask?

15. What explanations did they make in reply to His questions, and how did they express their disappointed hopes?

16. What reports did they mention?

17. How did His response show that He understood the meaning of these events, and in what way did He proceed to instruct the two disciples?

18. How was He made known to them?

19. How did they speak of the influence of Jesus' teaching upon them?

20. Where did they at once go, and whom did they find?

21. With what words were they greeted on arrival, and what did they in turn rehearse?

22. What seems, however, to have been still the condition of mind of many of the disciples?

- (e) Two Appearances of Jesus to His Disciples in Jerusalem. Mark 16: 14;
Luke 24: 36-48; John 20: 19-29; D. A., c. 84.

23. While speaking of the preceding events, what occurred?
24. How was the fear of the disciples calmed?
25. How did Jesus establish His identity?
26. What did He do for His listeners? Luke 24: 45.
27. What message did He say should be preached? Where and by whom? Luke 24: 47, 48; John 20: 21; Acts 1: 4, 5.
28. What promise was renewed, and what did He at that time bestow upon them? Luke 24: 49; John 20: 22.
29. How did He speak of the importance of the work of His church? John 20: 23.
30. What was the attitude of Thomas toward the report of the ten, and what did he say?
31. On what occasion was he convinced that Jesus was risen?
32. What did Jesus say about faith?

General Questions

33. What is the importance of the resurrection to us? 1 Cor. 15: 12-18; 1 Thess. 4: 14.
34. Give references to scriptures which you think Christ may have used on the way to Emmaus.
35. What do we learn, from this lesson, in regard to the value of prophecy as evidence? Luke 24: 25-27; D. A., c. 83, ¶ 8.
36. Of what did the apostles afterward bear witness with power, as a prominent part of their teaching? Acts 4: 33; 17: 30, 31; Rom. 10: 9.
37. Explain the meaning of Jesus' statement concerning forgiveness in John 20: 23. D. A., c. 84, ¶ 9-14.

Special Studies

1. Jesus' Teaching in Regard to His Resurrection.
2. Origin and History of Easter.
3. Dealing with Doubt.
4. How to Get Rid of Doubt.

LESSON XLIV

APPEARANCE IN GALILEE AND THE ASCENSION

(a) *By the Sea of Galilee Again.* John 21: 1-24; D. A., c. 85.

1. Whom did Jesus meet by the Sea of Galilee, and what were they doing?

2. By what means did Jesus make Himself known to them, and what did He mean to teach by this? D. A., c. 85, ¶ 8.

3. What did the disciples find on the shore, and to what did Jesus invite them?

4. How did the Saviour now test the genuineness of Peter's repentance, and what command was thrice repeated? See D. A., c. 85, ¶ 9-15.

5. What did Jesus say would be the experience of Peter when he became old?

6. What question did Peter ask Jesus about John, and what was the reply?

7. What wrong idea originated from this?

(b) *Go Teach All Nations.* Matt. 28: 16-20; Mark 16: 15-18; D. A., c. 86.

8. Where was a meeting held with the eleven and many others, according to previous appointment? (Mark 14: 28.) Matt. 28: 16, 17; 1 Cor. 15: 6.

9. To what subject did He again call their minds, and what commission did He give? Matt. 28: 18-20. (Memorize.)

10. What power was promised and what protection was assured? Mark 16: 17, 18.

(c) *To the Father's Throne.* Mark 16: 19, 20; Luke 24: 50-53; Acts 1: 9-11.

11. What place was chosen for the ascension?

12. What was Jesus doing when He was taken from the disciples? Luke 24: 51.

13. Who stood by as Jesus was received out of sight, and what did they say?

14. How did the disciples fulfill Jesus' last command? Mark 16: 20.

15. When will the obligation to carry the gospel to the world cease?

Special Studies

1. The Office of the Church in the World.

2. Sacred Memories of Olivet.



LESSON XLV

REVIEW

The Passover Week and the Forty Days

Part VII

1. Give the principal events and discourses of Part VII. Indicate the days of the week by braces. Mark 11: 1-11; Mark 11: 12-14; Mark 11: 15-19; Mark 11: 20-25; Matt. 21: 23-27; Matt. 21: 28 to 22: 14; Matt. 22: 15-46; Matthew 23; Mark 12: 41-44; John 12: 20-36; John 12: 37-50; Matthew 24; Matt. 25: 1-30; Matt. 25: 31-46; Matt. 26: 1-5, 14-16; Luke 22: 7-18, 24-30; John 13: 1-20; Mark 14: 22-25; John 13: 21-30; John 13: 31 to 14: 31; John 15, 16; John 17; Matt. 26: 36-46; Matt. 26: 47-56; John 18: 12-14, 19-24; Matt. 26: 57-68; Mark 14: 66-72; Luke 22: 66-71; Luke 23: 1-25; Matt. 27: 32-56; Matt. 27: 57-66.

2. What parables were spoken by Jesus on Tuesday? To whom and why were they spoken?

3. What questions were asked Jesus on the same day, and by whom?

4. Predictions of what great events were made near the close of the day?

5. Of what feast did Jesus partake on Thursday evening with His disciples, and what ordinances did He then institute?

6. Characterize the trial of Jesus before the Jewish and Roman authorities.

7. What prophecies were fulfilled in Jesus' death and burial?

Part VIII

8. What were the principal events of this period? Mark 16: 1-8; Matt. 28: 16-20; Luke 24: 50-53.

9. Combining the various accounts, write out a list of the ten recorded appearances of Jesus to His disciples after the resurrection. John 20: 11-18; Matt. 28: 1-10; Luke 24: 33-35; Luke 24: 13-32; John 20: 19-25; John 20: 26-29; John 21: 1-24; Matt. 28: 16-20 (1 Cor. 15: 6); 1 Cor. 15: 7; Luke 24: 50-53.

10. What was the object of Jesus in meeting with His disciples after the resurrection? Acts 1: 3-5, 8.

11. What was the last recorded miracle of Christ on earth? What special lessons did it present in connection with His work at that time?

General Review

1. Name all the parts of Christ's life, giving the beginning and end of each.

2. Draw a map of Palestine, and locate the principal places connected with Christ's life, and write out the important events which connected these places with His work. When this work has been approved by the teacher, locate the same places on Outline Map No. 5.

3. In what way does your conception of Christ and His mission differ from that held before studying these lessons?

4. Why were these things written about Christ? John 20: 30, 31.

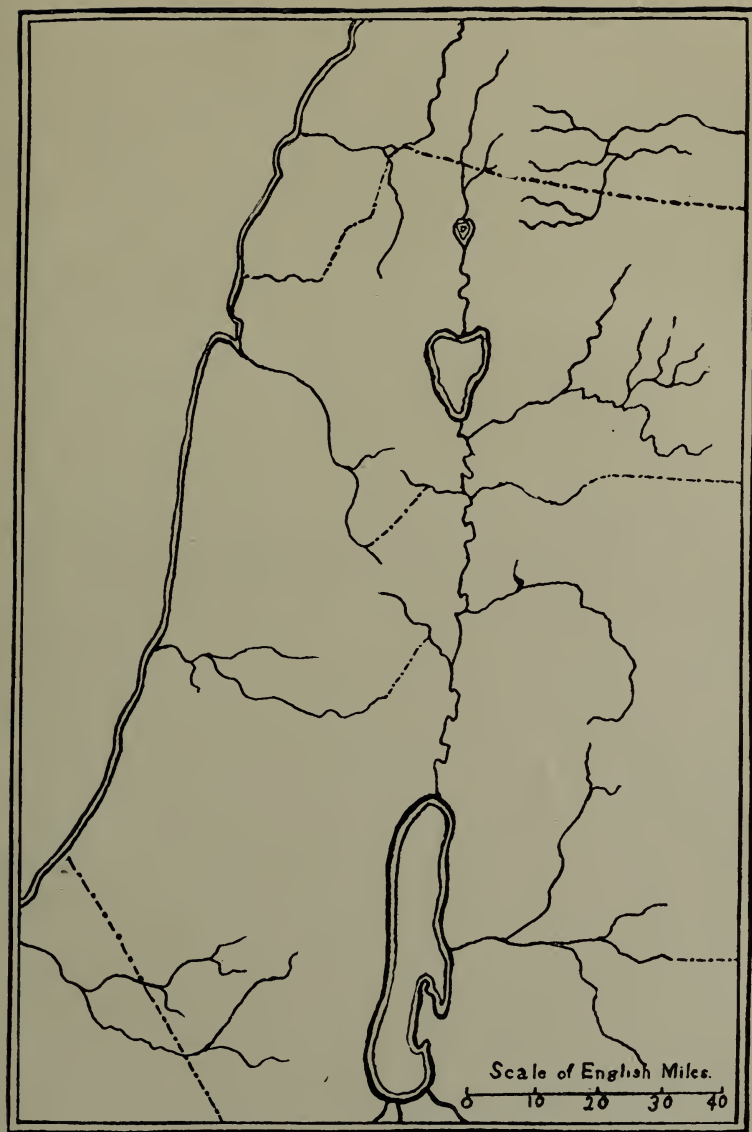
5. What will be the feeling of all created beings toward Christ for the work of redemption accomplished by Him? Rev. 5: 11-14.

6. How may the benefit you have received from these lessons be increased? D. A., c. 8, ¶ 28. (Memorize.)

“WHEREFORE also God highly exalted Him, and gave unto Him the name which is above every name; that in the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven and things on earth and things under the earth, and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.” Phil. 2:9-11, A. R. V. (Memorize.)



“THIS SAME JESUS . . . SHALL SO COME
IN LIKE MANNER.”



OUTLINE MAP NO. 5



WORK OF THE APOSTLES

Periods of Apostolic History

PART I.—The Gospel to the Jews. From the ascension of Christ to the great persecution. A.D. 31-34.

PART II.—Involuntary Extension of the Church. From the great persecution to Paul's first missionary tour. A.D. 34-45.

PART III.—Great Progress of the Church. From Paul's first missionary tour to the close of the third. A.D. 45-58.

PART IV.—Imprisonment and Closing Work of the Apostle Paul. From the close of the third missionary tour to the martyrdom of Paul. A.D. 58-68.



TIMOTHY RECEIVING INSTRUCTION FROM HIS MOTHER

Work of the Apostles

PART I—THE GOSPEL TO THE JEWS

From the Ascension of Christ to the Great Persecution, A.D. 31-34

NOTE.—This period covers the last half of the seventieth week of the seventy weeks of Daniel 9, the time allotted to the Jews.

LESSON XLVI

PREPARATION FOR AND RECEPTION OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

(a) Introduction to the Book of Acts. Acts 1: 1-11.

1. Who is the author of Acts, and what evidently was his purpose in writing the book?

2. How long was Jesus with His disciples after His resurrection, and what did He do during this time?

3. What special direction and promise did He give? Verses 4, 5, 8. (Memorize verse 8.)

(b) The Tarrying at Jerusalem. Acts 1: 12-26; A. A., c. 4, ¶ 1-5.

4. To what place did the apostles go after the ascension?

5. Who were with them, and what did they do?

6. What proposition did Peter make to the believers at this time?

7. What qualifications were regarded necessary for the one to take the place of Judas?

8. Who was chosen, and in what manner?

(c) The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Acts 2: 1-13; A. A., c. 4, ¶ 6-14.

9. What remarkable events occurred on the day of Pentecost?

10. What was the result to the disciples, and what did they do?

11. Make a list of the countries there represented, and locate them on the map.

12. How were the people affected by these manifestations?

13. What charge was made against the disciples by some who opposed the work?

(d) Peter's Sermon and Its Result. Acts 2: 14-42; A. A., c. 4, ¶ 15-31.

14. How did Peter answer the charge?

15. How did he explain the manifestations?

16. What accusation did he bring against his hearers?

17. How did he say the risen and ascended Christ was related to the events of that day?

18. What did he say all the house of Israel should understand?

19. What was the effect of the sermon, on the people?

20. What were they exhorted to do?

General Questions

21. What results followed?

22. What command did the Saviour several times repeat to His disciples before He ascended, and what promises were given in connection with it? Matt. 28: 18-20; Mark 16: 14-18; D. A., c. 86, ¶ 6-16.

23. How do we in this time stand related to this command and these promises? D. A., c. 86, ¶ 21, 22.

24. In what way were the days of waiting spent by the disciples? D. A., c. 86, ¶ 36.

25. Of what was this outpouring of the Spirit a fulfillment? Joel 2: 28, 29; Isa. 44: 3; John 14: 26; 15: 26, 27; 16: 7.

26. For how long was the gift of the Holy Spirit promised to the church? Give references.

27. What relation does every believer sustain to the Spirit of God? John 3: 5, 6; Acts 2: 38; Rom. 8: 14-16, 26; John 16: 13; 1 Cor. 6: 19.

28. What attitude must we take toward our sins to gain eternal life? Acts 2: 38, 39.

29. Make an outline of Peter's sermon.

Special Studies

1. Use of the Lot in Deciding Perplexing Questions.
2. Pentecost: Origin and Celebration.
3. The "Early Rain" and the "Latter Rain."
4. The Gifts of the Spirit in the Church.

LESSON XLVII

THE BEGINNING OF PERSECUTION

(a) Prosperity and the Power of God Attend the Church.

Acts 2: 43 to 3: 10; A. A., c. 6, ¶ 1-5.

1. What general statement is made concerning the attitude of the people and the work of the apostles?

2. How were the work and the workers sustained at this time?

3. What was the manner of life of the believers?

4. What special miracle is recorded?

5. What did the man do who was healed?

6. How were the people affected by this?

(b) Peter's Sermon in the Temple. Acts 3: 11-26; A. A., c. 6, ¶ 6-10.

7. What wrong impression did Peter seek first to correct?

8. By whom did he say the miracle had been performed?

9. Of what crime were the people again reminded, and how did Peter show his willingness to excuse their guilt?

10. Of what did he say the suffering of Christ was a fulfillment?
11. What did he admonish his hearers to do, and why?
12. How did he enforce the admonition and show the results of not heeding it?
13. What special privilege did he show to be accorded them?

(c) Imprisonment, Trial, and Release of Peter and John.

Acts 4: 1-31; A. A., c. 6, ¶ 11-36.

14. Who arrested and imprisoned Peter and John? Why?
15. When brought before the Sanhedrin on the following day, what question was asked them?
16. State the substance of Peter's reply.
17. What did he then declare of Christ and His work? Verses 11, 12. (Memorize.)
18. How was the boldness of the apostles explained? Compare the attitude of Peter at the time of Jesus' trial. Matt. 26: 69-75.
19. What was the decision of the council, and why?
20. How were the demands of the rulers answered by the apostles?
21. In the prayer meeting that followed the release of Peter and John, what requests were made to God, and how were they answered?

General Questions

22. Through whom were miracles performed? Acts 3: 6; 4: 10; D. A., c. 14, ¶ 48, 49. For what purpose are miracles given?
23. To what did Peter look forward as the consummation of the Christian's hope? Acts 3: 21. What is to be restored?
24. Why should the Sadducees take such an active part against the apostles? Acts 23: 8.
25. Why is there no salvation except in Christ? Acts 4: 12; Heb. 2: 17; 9: 28; Rom. 5: 9; Matt. 1: 21, 23.
26. What principle of the Christian's attitude toward the powers that be is here set forth? Acts 4: 19; 5: 29.
27. What is meant by "times of refreshing" in Acts 3: 19?

Special Studies

1. Make a diagram of the temple, showing the important courts, porches, and gates.
2. The Sanhedrin and Its Importance at This Time.



LESSON XLVIII

PROGRESS OF THE WORK AND RENEWAL OF PERSECUTION

(a) The Church Within. Acts 4:32 to 5:11; A. A., c. 7.

1. What was the attitude of these early Christians toward each other?
2. How was the spirit of brotherly love manifested in this time of need? What special example of benevolence is mentioned?
3. With such a spirit among all believers, how were the apostles especially blessed? Acts 4:33.
4. What great sin was committed by Ananias and Sapphira? (Note especially verse 4.)
5. What manifestation of divine judgment resulted from this sin, and how did it affect the church and others?

(b) Further Conflict with the Rulers. Acts 5:12-32; A. A., c. 8, ¶ 1-14.

6. What special power was given to Peter and to other apostles, and with what result?
7. What was again done with the apostles? Why?
8. By what means were they again permitted to teach?
9. How were the rulers made aware of what had happened, and what did they do?
10. With what were the apostles charged?
11. What forcible reply was made, and what facts were stated?

- (c) The Advice of Gamaliel and the Result. Acts 5: 33-42;
A. A., c. 8, ¶ 15-24.

12. How did the reply and accusation of the apostles affect the council?

13. What advice did Gamaliel give that prevented hasty action?

14. What did they do with the apostles, and what was the effect?

General Questions

15. What was the "present truth" for that time, which the apostles always emphasized? Acts 4: 33; 2: 32; 3: 15, 26.

16. How was the Lord's desire (John 17: 21-23; Ps. 133: 1) fulfilled in the early church? Acts 4: 32.

17. Why is Christian unity of so much importance? Why is it not always seen?

18. Was the community of goods to be a rule among Christians, or was it a special provision for a special need? What apparently was one result of it at Jerusalem? Rom. 15: 26; 1 Cor. 16: 1-4.

Special Studies

1. Christian Unity.



LESSON XLIX

THE DEATH OF STEPHEN

- (a) The Choice of the Seven and the Work of Stephen. Acts 6;
A. A., c. 9; c. 10, ¶ 1-5.

1. What now threatened to disturb the unity of the church, and how was the matter adjusted?

2. What is stated concerning the progress of the work at this time?

3. What especially characterized the work of Stephen?

4. By what means did the opponents of Stephen seek to withstand him?

5. What accusation was brought against him by the Sanhedrin?
- (b) Stephen's Address and Martyrdom. Acts 7: 1-60; A. A., c. 10, ¶ 6-14.
6. Make an outline of Stephen's discourse.

NOTE.—A longer or shorter time may be spent in the study of this address, as circumstances permit. It is a remarkable discourse. The following questions are only suggestive.

7. How was Stephen's wisdom manifested in the choice of the subject matter of his defense?
8. How did he show that Moses was to be superseded by a greater?
9. In reviewing the history of Israel, what did he show had been their general attitude toward God's providence and laws?
10. In what way did he indicate that the temple and its services were not to be permanent?
11. Breaking away from the chain of history, how did he characterize his hearers?
12. What charges did he make against them?
13. What was the effect on the members of the council?
14. In the midst of this tumultuous scene, what vision did Stephen behold?
15. How was Stephen killed, and what were his last words?

General Questions

16. To what do you think the neglect of the Grecian widows was due?
17. What principles of church work are emphasized by the appointment of the seven?

Special Studies

1. Grecian Jews and Foreign Element at Jerusalem.
2. Influence of Stephen on the Early Church.

NOTE.—The stoning of Stephen in A.D. 34 marks the end of the seventy weeks, the time allotted to the Jewish people. Beginning with the great persecution that followed this event, the gospel commences to go to the Gentiles. Make a diagram of the 2,300 days, including the seventy weeks.

Work of the Apostles

PART II — INVOLUNTARY EXTENSION OF THE CHURCH

From the Great Persecution to Paul's First Missionary
Tour, A.D. 34-45

LESSON L

THE GREAT STORM OF PERSECUTION AND ITS RESULTS

(a) The Church Scattered; the Gospel in Samaria. Acts 8: 1-13;
A. A., c. 11, ¶ 1-11.

1. What came upon the church immediately after Stephen's death, and with what result? Acts 8: 1, 4.
2. What did Saul do?
3. By whom was the gospel preached in Samaria, and with what result?
4. What notable person professed conversion?

(b) Assistance Sent to Philip. Acts 8: 14-25.

5. Who came to Samaria to assist in the work, and what did they do?
6. What request was made by Simon?
7. What did Peter say to him?
8. How did Simon show, in his final request, that his heart was not right?
9. What did Peter and John afterward do?

(c) The Ethiopian Eunuch. Acts 8:26-40; A. A., c. 11, ¶ 12-25.

10. Where was Philip directed to go from Samaria, and whom did he meet?

11. What opened the way for Philip to preach Christ to the Ethiopian?

12. What was the result?

13. What became of Philip, and what did the Ethiopian do?

General Questions

14. In what way was Stephen's death a blessing to the church?

15. What shows that all the believers considered it their duty to help spread the gospel?

16. In what way had Samaria been prepared for the reception of the gospel? John 4:39-42.

17. What does Acts 8:14 show as to the alleged supremacy of Peter over the other apostles?

18. What was one of the principal factors in the conversion of the Ethiopian? Acts 8:32-35. Why is it important that the word of God should accompany every missionary effort? 2 Tim. 3:15; John 5:39; 1 Peter 1:23; Ps. 119:130; Heb. 4:12.

19. What promises are given to honest searchers after light? John 7:17; Matt. 7:7-11; James 1:5.

Special Studies

1. Sorcery.

2. The Gift of the Holy Spirit.

3. Simon Magus in History and Tradition.

4. The Sin of Simony.

LESSON LI

SAUL'S CONVERSION AND PREPARATION FOR
FUTURE WORK

(a) The Persecutor Becomes a Servant of Christ. Acts 9: 1-19a;
A. A., c. 12.

1. By what request did Saul manifest his great zeal in persecuting the church?

2. Combining the accounts of Paul with that of Luke, write a brief statement of the wonderful events that occurred on the road to Damascus. Acts 9: 3-7; 22: 6-10; 26: 12-18. (a) Time and place; (b) the bright light and its effect; (c) the voice; (d) Saul's question; (e) the answer; (f) the commission; (g) physical effect on Saul; (h) comprehension of Saul's companions.

3. Where was Saul directed to seek further instruction? Acts 9: 6; 22: 10.

4. Who was commanded to visit Saul, and what objection did he at first make?

5. What assurance was given?

6. What did Ananias then do, and with what result?

(b) Experiences in Damascus and Retirement into Arabia. Acts 9: 19b-25;
Gal. 1: 16b-18; 2 Cor. 11: 32, 33; A. A., c. 13, ¶ 1-7.

7. What did Saul at once do after his baptism and instruction? What was the effect?

8. After remaining "certain days" in Damascus, where did he go? Gal. 1: 16, 17.

NOTE.—Some think this retirement comes between verses 19 and 20 of Acts 9, others between 25 and 26, and others between 22 and 23. The latter is doubtless the correct view.

9. About how long did Saul remain in Arabia? Gal. 1: 18.

10. What effort was made against Saul after his return to Damascus?

11. How did he escape? Cf. 2 Cor. 11: 32, 33.

(c) Saul's Visit to Jerusalem and His Stay in Syria and Cilicia. Acts 9: 26-30; 22: 17-21; Gal. 1: 18-24; A. A., c. 13, ¶ 8-20.

12. When Saul returned to Jerusalem, what was the attitude of the disciples there toward him?

13. How were his conversion and true character made known to the apostles?

14. Whom of the apostles did he see, and with whom did he reside? Gal. 1: 18, 19.

15. How long did Saul stay in Jerusalem, and what did he do while there? Gal. 1: 18; Acts 9: 28, 29.

16. Why did he leave Jerusalem, and to what place did he go? Acts 9: 29, 30; 22: 17-21; Gal. 1: 21.

17. What probably did Saul do during the next few years? Gal. 1: 21-23; Acts 15: 23, 41.

General Questions

18. Make a careful study of the life of Saul before his conversion. Ancestry, Phil. 3: 5; birthplace, Acts 21: 39; relation, Acts 23: 16; citizenship, Acts 22: 25-28; trade, Acts 18: 1-4; education, Acts 22: 3; religious sect, Acts 23: 6; 26: 5; religious belief, Gal. 1: 14; Phil. 3: 6b; religious zeal, Acts 26: 9, 10; a leader in persecution, Acts 8: 1, 3; 9: 1, 2; 22: 4, 5; 26: 10, 11; Gal. 1: 13.

NOTE.—This topic may be assigned as an essay for all the class.

19. By what means was Saul striving, before his conversion, to be right with God? Phil. 3: 6. What did he afterward desire? Verses 7-9.

20. What did he say about the righteousness of the law and the righteousness of faith? Rom. 3: 19-26; Phil. 3: 9.

21. What reasons are assigned by Paul for God's mercy toward him? 1 Tim. 1: 13-16.

22. In conversion, as shown in the case of Saul, what is the Lord's plan as to the part to be acted by God? The sinner? The church?

23. What genuine mark of conversion did Saul at once show?
Acts 9: 20, 22.

Special Studies

1. The City of Tarsus.
2. Saul's Roman Citizenship.
3. Schools at Jerusalem.
4. Damascus.
5. Aretas, King of Damascus.
6. Paul's References to His Conversion in After Life.
7. Examples of Solitude as a Means of Preparation for God's Work.
8. James the Lord's Brother.



LESSON LII

THE FIRST GENTILE CONVERTS AND THE FIRST GENTILE CHURCH

(a) Rest of the Church from Persecution, and Progress through the Ministry of Peter. Acts 9: 31-43; A. A., c. 14, ¶ 1-4.

1. What is said of the condition of the church soon after Saul's conversion?
2. What miracle was performed by Peter at Lydda, and with what result?
3. To what place was Peter called from Lydda, and what did he do there?
4. What good results followed this wonderful miracle?

(b) Conversion of Cornelius and other Gentiles at Cæsarea.
Acts 10; A. A., c. 14, ¶ 5-36.

5. How is Cornelius described? Verses 1, 2.
6. What was he instructed to do, and by whom?
7. What did he do?

8. What vision was given Peter to prepare him for his call to Cæsarea?

9. What further instruction was given when the messengers arrived?

10. How did Peter receive the messengers from Cornelius?

11. What preparation had been made for the coming of Peter, and how did Cornelius receive him?

12. What great lessons did Peter say he had learned? Verses 28, 34, 35.

13. After Cornelius had related his experience and given the assurance of their interest to hear, what did Peter proceed to preach to them? Give an outline. Verses 34-43.

14. How did the Lord further indicate the fitness of the Gentiles to receive salvation?

15. Encouraged by this manifestation, what did Peter command to be done?

(c) Peter's Explanation to the Leaders at Jerusalem. Acts 11: 1-18;
A. A., c. 14, ¶ 37-41.

16. For what was Peter criticized when he came to Jerusalem?

17. What did he relate as his defense?

18. What was his closing argument, and what was its result?

(d) Gentile Christians at Antioch. Acts 11: 19-26; A. A., c. 16, ¶ 1-11.

19. How widely were the disciples scattered by the great persecution? To what class did they preach?

20. Where and by whom was the gospel first preached to the Gentiles? With what result?

21. When the church at Jerusalem heard these things, what did they do?

22. What did Barnabas do when he came to Antioch? What was the result?

23. Whom did Barnabas seek to help him, and how long did they continue at Antioch?

24. What name was first given to the disciples of Christ at Antioch?

(e) The Famine. Acts 11:27-30; 12:25.

25. What prophecy was given at Antioch at this time, and by whom?

26. When was the prediction fulfilled?

27. What did the Antioch church determine to do?

28. How was this gift sent to Jerusalem?

29. Who returned to Antioch with these brethren?

General Questions

30. In the conversion of Cornelius, what was done by the heavenly intelligences?

31. How was Cornelius especially suited to become the first direct Gentile convert?

32. What two phases of Cornelius's life did the angel mention? How do alms come before God?

33. What truths were beginning to be understood that were afterward so plainly emphasized by Paul? Eph. 2:11-20.

34. Do you think Peter's vision had any bearing on the use of animal food? Give reasons.

35. What had been said by the prophets concerning the extension of the blessings of Christ to the Gentiles? Isa. 11:9, 10; 42:6; 49:5, 6; Mal. 1:11. By Christ? John 10:16; Matt. 28:19; Acts 1:8.

36. Why, then, were the early Christians prejudiced against this work?

37. What were the followers of Christ called by the Jews and by one another? Give references. Who probably gave them the name of "Christians"?

38. What evidence did the Antioch church give of possessing the true principles of Christianity? Acts 11:28-30.

Special Studies

1. The Levitical Law of Clean and Unclean Animals.

2. Attitude of the Jews toward the Gentiles Historically Considered.

3. Antioch: History and Fitness as a Center of Evangelization.
4. Political Changes from the Ascension of Christ to the time of this lesson.
5. The Emperor Claudius and the Famine.



LESSON LIII

THE PERSECUTION BY HEROD; CONDITIONS AND PROGRESS OF THE EARLY CHURCH

- (a) Martyrdom of James, and Peter's Imprisonment and Release.
Acts 12: 1-19; A. A., c. 15, ¶ 1-22.

1. What did Herod do about the time of the visit of Barnabas and Saul, and from what motive? Verse 1.
2. What did the king do to James?
3. Why and how was Peter persecuted?
4. What did the church do? Verses 5b, 12b.
5. How was Peter liberated?
6. From what did he say he was delivered?
7. The angel having left Peter, where did he go?
8. What difficulty did he have in entering? Why?
9. What did Peter do and say when he went in?
10. What was done by Herod when he found that Peter had escaped?

- (b) The Judgment of God upon Herod, A.D. 44. Acts 12: 20-24;
A. A., c. 15, ¶ 23-37.

11. What request was made of Herod by the people of Tyre and Sidon, and why?
12. What blasphemous praise did Herod allow?
13. What was the result?
14. How did persecution affect the progress of the Word?

(c) Conditions of the Church as Revealed in the Book of James.

NOTE.—The epistle of James is probably the earliest writing of the New Testament. Those for whom he wrote were the Jewish Christians, whether in Jerusalem or abroad. The two objects of the epistle are (1) to warn against the sins to which as Jews they were most liable; (2) to console and exhort them under the sufferings to which as Christians they were most exposed. We study it here for the light it throws on the conditions of the church at this time. Read the whole book carefully, and then write the answers to the following questions.

15. What seems to have been the material condition of many of the churches? James 1: 9-11; 2: 5.

16. To what had many evidently been subject? James 1: 2-4, 12; 5: 10, 11.

17. What wrong spirit in the church was reproved? James 4: 4; 1: 27b.

18. To what wrong relations toward each other did this spirit lead? James 3: 15; 4: 1, 11; 5: 9.

19. What is said of the tongue, in James 3: 2-12?

20. How were they to treat the erring? James 5: 19, 20.

21. What wrong distinctions were sometimes made? James 2: 2-4.

22. What is held up as the standard of judgment? James 2: 8, 9, 12.

23. What wrong idea of faith and works seems to have been held? James 2: 14-18.

24. What instruction was given to the sick? James 5: 14, 15.

25. What is spoken of as a comfort under afflictions? James 5: 7, 8.

General Questions

26. What assurance has the Lord given of His watchful care for those who trust Him? Ps. 33: 18, 19; 34: 7; 91: 11, 12; 1 Peter 3: 12, 13; Matt. 10: 29-31. Find other references.

27. Were these promises fulfilled to both Peter and James?

28. How should we look upon every providence of God, even though we can not understand it? Matt. 5: 11, 12; Rom. 8: 28;

Phil. 1: 12-14, 19-21; 2 Cor. 4: 17, 18; Heb. 12: 5-11; 1 Peter 1: 6, 7; 2: 19; 4: 14-16.

29. What prophecy of Jesus did the martyrdom of James fulfill?

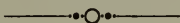
30. What lessons of faith and prayer do we learn from Peter's release?

31. Compare the words of James and those of Jesus in regard to hearing and doing. James 1: 23-25; Matt. 7: 24-27.

32. Explain the apparent difference between the teachings of James and the teachings of Paul on faith and works. James 2: 14-18, 24; Rom. 3: 28; 5: 1; Gal. 2: 16; Eph. 2: 8, 9.

Special Studies

1. Herod Agrippa I.
2. The Account of the Death of Herod Agrippa I, as Given by Luke and Josephus.
3. John Mark.
4. Review of the Life of James, the Brother of John.
5. The Epistle of James: Authorship, Date, and Purpose.



LESSON LIV

REVIEW OF PARTS I AND II

NOTE.— Chapters 1-12 are generally reckoned as the first part of the book of Acts. From this point Paul begins to appear as the principal actor. Review lessons 1-8 thoroughly, and fix the principal events and changes in the mind.

Part I

1. Give an outline of the principal events of Part I. Acts 1: 1-11; Acts 1: 12-14; Acts 1: 15-26; Acts 2: 1-13; Acts 2: 14-36; Acts 2: 37-42; Acts 2: 43-47; Acts 3: 1-10; Acts 3: 11-26; Acts 4: 1-22; Acts 4: 23-31; Acts 4: 32-37; Acts 5: 1-11; Acts 5: 12-32; Acts 5: 33-42; Acts 6: 1-7; Acts 6: 8-15; Acts 7: 1-53; Acts 7: 54-60.

2. What question by the disciples, just before the ascension, shows that they did not at that time have a true idea of the future gospel work?
3. What was done by the disciples during the ten days preceding Pentecost?
4. State briefly the events of the day of Pentecost.
5. What was the cause and the occasion of the first persecution?
6. Characterize the inner life of the church at this time.
7. What is given as the cause of the renewal of persecution?
8. Give briefly the story of Stephen.

Part II

9. Give an outline of the principal events of Part II. Acts 8: 1-4; Acts 8: 5-13; Acts 8: 14-25; Acts 8: 26-40; Acts 9: 1-9; Acts 9: 10-19a; Acts 9: 19b-22; Gal. 1: 16b, 17; Acts 9: 23-25; 2 Cor. 11: 32, 33; Acts 9: 26-30; 22: 17-21; Gal. 1: 18-24; Acts 9: 31; Acts 9: 32-35; Acts 9: 36-43; Acts 10; Acts 11: 1-18; Acts 11: 19-26; Acts 11: 27-30; 12: 25; Acts 12: 1, 2; Acts 12: 3-19; Acts 12: 20-24.

10. What effect did the great persecution have on the spread of the gospel?

11. What was the first city outside of Jerusalem to receive the gospel?

12. What two notable men were baptized by Philip?

13. Give briefly the story of Saul's conversion.

14. What do you know of Paul's life during the next few years after his conversion?

15. By whose ministry was the first Gentile convert brought into the church?

16. Where was the first Gentile church established?

17. What motive did Herod have, in persecuting the church, different from that which brought about the former persecutions?

18. State briefly some of the conditions in the early church as brought to view in the epistle of James.

General Questions

19. State the most important events in the progress of the church during the period covered by Parts I and II.

20. Enumerate the different persecutions during this time, and the cause and effect of each, as far as possible.

21. What fundamental truths of the gospel and principles of Christianity were clearly emphasized during this period?



GAZA, NEAR WHERE PHILIP BAPTIZED THE EUNUCH

Work of the Apostles

PART III — GREAT PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH

From Paul's First Missionary Tour to the Close of the Third

LESSON LV

PAUL'S FIRST MISSIONARY TOUR

NOTE.—Look up on the map all the places mentioned, and as far as possible, in a Bible dictionary.

(a) Ordination of Saul and Barnabas; the Beginning of the First Missionary Journey. Acts 13: 1-12; A. A., c. 16, ¶ 12-26; c. 17, ¶ 1-9.

1. What instruction did the prophets and teachers at Antioch receive from the Holy Spirit?

2. What did they do?

3. Where did Saul and Barnabas go, and where did they begin to preach?

4. What prominent man of Paphos became interested in the faith? Who sought to hinder?

5. How did God manifest His power in behalf of the gospel?

6. What special fact concerning Saul is mentioned here?

(b) Ministry at Antioch of Pisidia. Acts 13: 13-52; A. A., c. 17, ¶ 10-32.

7. What occurred when they arrived at Perga?

8. To what place did they next go, and how was the work begun in that place?

9. Give an outline of Paul's discourse. Verse 17; verse 18; verse 19; verse 20; verse 21; verse 22; verse 23; verses 24, 25; verse 26; verses 27-29; verses 30-37; verses 38, 39; verses 40, 41.

10. How did Paul prove Jesus to be the Messiah?

11. What were the apparent results of the discourse?

12. How great was the interest to hear on the next Sabbath, and what disturbance arose?

13. What was said to the Jews, and what was the effect on the Gentiles?

14. Why did the apostles leave Antioch, and where did they go?

(c) In Iconium and the Cities of Lycaonia. Acts 14:1-21a;

A. A., c. 18, ¶ 1-23.

15. What were the immediate results of work in Iconium?

16. What opposition arose as the work progressed?

17. Why did the apostles leave? Where did they go?

18. What miracle was performed by Paul at Lystra?

19. What was the effect of the miracle, on the heathen inhabitants of that place?

20. How were their demonstrations checked?

21. How very differently were they treated in this same place shortly afterward?

22. Where did Paul and Barnabas go from Lystra?

(d) The Return to Syria. Acts 14:21b-28; A. A., c. 18, ¶ 24-31.

23. Trace on the map their return journey to Antioch in Syria.

24. What final instruction was given to the churches as they returned? Verse 22.

25. What did they do in each church, and why?

26. What did they do when they arrived at Antioch in Syria?

General Questions

27. In what respect was the Antioch church fitted to begin active missionary work for the Gentiles?

28. To what work had Paul been called? What part, then, had the church to act?

29. What was Paul's motive and object in his missionary effort? 2 Cor. 5:14; Rom. 1:14-16; 1 Cor. 9:22.

30. In what manner did he work? Acts 20:18-21, 27, 31.

31. What did Paul consider himself to be? 2 Cor. 5:20. Who now occupy this position?

32. What is Paul's argument for missions? Rom. 10:11-15. Is the church now fulfilling her duty in this respect?

33. What is the difference between the heathen and the Christian idea of God among men?

34. To what revelation of God did Paul call the attention of



Outline Map No. 6

the people at Lystra? What does nature reveal, and what does it not reveal? Ps. 19: 1-6; Rom. 1: 19-21; Gal. 1: 4; 1 Peter 3: 18.

35. Is it still true that we must enter the kingdom of God through tribulation? See 2 Tim. 3: 12.

36. Lystra was the home of what fellow laborer with Paul? Acts 16: 1, 2.

37. Compare Paul's manner of preaching to the different classes.

Special Studies

1. Cyprus: History and Recent Discoveries.
2. Sorcery as an Occupation.
3. John Mark: His Further Relations with Paul.
4. The Change of Saul's Name.
5. Paul as a Missionary.
6. God's Revelation through Nature.
7. Barnabas.

Special Work

Trace on the outline map the route of Paul's first missionary tour.



LESSON LVI

THE COUNCIL AT JERUSALEM

(a) The Origin of the Council. Acts 15: 1-5; Gal. 2: 1, 2;
A. A., c. 19, ¶ 1-8.

1. What threatened to bring division into the Antioch church?
2. What did the church do? Cf. Gal. 2: 1, 2a.
3. By what route did Barnabas and Paul go to Jerusalem, and what did they do along the way?
4. What occurred when they arrived at Jerusalem? Verses 4, 5; Gal. 2: 2b.

- (b) The Discussion and Decision of the Council. Acts 15: 6-35;
Gal. 2: 9; A. A., c. 19, ¶ 9-28.

5. Of whom was the assembly composed? Verses 6, 12, 22.
6. What were the three principal points in Peter's argument? Verses 7-9; verse 10; verse 11.
7. What did Barnabas and Paul relate?
8. What facts did James mention? Verse 14; verses 15-18.
9. What was his judgment in the matter?
10. By what means did the council send its decision to the Antioch church? Verses 22, 23a, 25-27.
11. What was said of the teachers who caused the disturbance?
12. What was the decision on the question? Verses 28, 29.
13. What shows the spirit of the council, and the good feeling toward Barnabas and Paul? Gal. 2: 9.
14. How was the decision received at Antioch?

- (c) Peter's Mistake at Antioch. Gal. 2: 11-21; A. A., c. 19, ¶ 29-35.

15. How did Peter afterward violate the principles of the decision made at Jerusalem? Verse 12.
16. What was the influence of his conduct? Verse 13.
17. What did Paul do? Verses 11, 14.

General Questions

18. What did the Judaizing teachers enjoin as necessary for salvation? Acts 15: 1, 5.
19. What was the yoke spoken of by Peter?
20. What law was abolished by Christ? Acts 15: 5, 10; Col. 2: 14-17; Heb. 9: 9, 10.
21. What did Jesus say of the perpetuity of the law of God? Matt. 5: 17, 18; Luke 16: 17.
22. What, then, was the real question at issue in this controversy? Acts 15: 9; Gal. 2: 16, 21.

NOTE.—We can only touch this great question to which the apostle to the Gentiles gave so much attention in his epistles. The student will do well to study carefully the epistles to the Galatians and the Romans.

23. What two arguments against the claims of the Catholic Church concerning Peter are found in this lesson?

Special Studies

1. The Decree of the Council.
2. The Two Laws, and the Covenants.
3. Righteousness by Faith.
4. A Living Faith *versus* a Dead Formalism.
5. The Conflict of Christianity with Judaism.
6. The Doctrine of the Supremacy of Peter.



LESSON LVII

THE GOSPEL IN EUROPE; PAUL'S SECOND MISSIONARY TOUR

(a) Separation of Barnabas and Paul. Acts 15: 36-40; A. A., c. 20, ¶ 1-3.

1. What proposition did Paul make to Barnabas some time after their return from the council at Jerusalem?
2. What was the cause and result of the strife between Paul and Barnabas?

(b) From Antioch to Troas. Acts 15: 41 to 16: 8; A. A., c. 20, ¶ 4-26.

3. Through what region did Paul first go, and what cities did he again visit?
4. What earnest young disciple did Paul find in one of these cities, and what is said of him? Cf. 2 Tim. 1: 5.
5. Desiring to take Timothy with him, what did Paul do, and why?
6. What special message did Paul deliver to the churches?
7. What was the result of his work?
8. What region is next mentioned?

NOTE.—There is a difference of opinion as to the meaning of the expression “Phrygia and the region of Galatia.” “Galatia” has usually been considered to mean the small district by that name, while many now take it to mean the much larger province named from the local district. Antioch, Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe were in the southern part of the province of Galatia, and the churches at these places are considered by many to be the Galatian churches. For the latter view see S. B. D., new ed., art. “Galatia.” Locate these regions on the outline map, and indicate the probable route of Paul in either case.

9. How were the missionaries directed on their course, and to what place did they go?

(c) The Macedonian Call, and Paul's Work in Philippi.

Acts 16: 9-40; A. A., c. 21.

10. What call did Paul receive at Troas, and by what means?

NOTE.—Notice the change of the personal pronoun in verse 10. What does it lead us to infer?

11. To what place did Paul go? What is said of this place?

12. What was Paul's first public effort at Philippi, and who were the first European converts mentioned?

13. What miracle was performed by Paul at Philippi? Why?

14. What was done with Paul and Silas because of this?

15. What remarkable manifestation of God's power was seen in the prison that night?

16. What was the effect on the jailer, and what did he do?

17. What message was sent to the apostles in the morning by the magistrates?

18. What did Paul demand? Why?

19. What did the apostles do after leaving the prison?

(d) The Gospel in Thessalonica and Berea. Acts 17: 1-15; 1 Thessalonians 2; A. A., c. 22; c. 23, ¶ 1-8.

20. In what customary way did Paul labor in Thessalonica, and with what result?

21. What did Paul say of the manner of his preaching there?
1 Thess. 2: 2, 4-6, 9.

22. In what way did the Jews seek to hinder the work?

23. Who were brought before the rulers of the city, and what accusations were made?

24. What is said of the attitude of the Jews in Berea toward the gospel, and what was the result of the work there?

25. Who caused trouble here also, and what did Paul do?

General Questions

26. Describe Paul's journey from Antioch in Syria to Athens. Locate the places on the outline map.

27. What is the meaning of the "Macedonian call"? What is the greatest need of the world?



OUTLINE MAP NO. 7

28. How did Paul feel related to the heathen world? Rom. 1: 14, 15.

29. Was the charge made against the apostles at Thessalonica true?

30. In what respect was the attitude of the Bereans commendable?

31. Why are people as a rule so prejudiced against new truth?

Special Studies

1. The Guidance of the Spirit.
2. The "Macedonian Call" To-Day.
3. The Rights of Roman Citizens.
4. A Knowledge of the Scriptures as a Foundation for Faith.
5. Visions of the Apostle Paul.



LESSON LVIII

PAUL'S LABORS IN ATHENS AND CORINTH, AND HIS RETURN TO SYRIA

(a) The Gospel Preached in Athens. Acts 17: 16-34; A. A., c. 23, ¶ 9-34.

1. What stirred the spirit of Paul while he waited in Athens for Silas and Timothy to come from Berea?

2. To whom and in what places did he preach the gospel?

3. Where was Paul taken? Why?

4. To what Athenian trait did he refer in the beginning of his speech?

5. What did he use as a text?

6. What did he tell his audience about the nature of the true God? Verses 24, 25.

7. What did he say of the nations, their time and place in the world, and the purpose of God for them?

8. What did he say of the relation of man's life to God?

9. How did he show the unreasonableness of idol worship?

Verse 29.

10. To what did he call all men? Why?

11. What were the visible results of Paul's work in Athens?

(b) **A Church Raised Up in Corinth.** Acts 18: 1-17; 1 Thessalonians 3;
1 Cor. 2: 1-5; 2 Cor. 11: 7-9; A. A., c. 24.

12. With whom did Paul make his home in Corinth?

13. From what place had these persons come? Why?

14. How did Paul begin his work at Corinth? Verse 4.

15. Who soon joined him there, and what comforting message did they bring? Verse 5; 1 Thess. 3: 6-8.

16. What does Paul say was his manner of work among them?
1 Cor. 2: 1, 3-5.

17. What was his principal theme? 1 Cor. 2: 2.

18. What did Paul do when the Jews rejected his message?

19. What encouragement did he receive in his work? Verse 7;
verse 8; verses 9, 10.

20. How long did Paul labor in and about Corinth?

21. How was he supported during this time? Verse 3; 2 Cor.
11: 7-9; cf. Phil. 4: 15.

22. By whom was Paul brought before the proconsul Gallio,
and what was charged against him?

23. How did Gallio dispose of the case?

(c) **The Epistles to the Thessalonians.** 1 and 2 Thessalonians; A. A., c. 25.

NOTE.—It was doubtless at Corinth that Paul wrote the first of his letters to the churches, which have been such a blessing to the church ever since. Timothy's encouraging report of the church at Thessalonica, and the fact that Paul had been driven away from there before they were fully established, prompted him to write a letter to them. Some of the church had imbibed wrong ideas on the subjects of death and the coming of the Lord, and he wrote to enlighten them. There were those, however, who misapprehended his words, and received the idea that Christ would come very soon, and fanaticism was manifesting itself in the church. So Paul wrote a second letter, calling their attention to the great events that were to transpire before the Lord's coming, and rebuking the errors in the church.

Read the epistles through, and study as thoroughly as time will allow. The following questions are merely suggestive.

24. For what noble example of the Thessalonians was Paul thankful? 1 Thess. 1: 6-8.

25. What assurance was given in regard to those who died in Christ? 1 Thess. 4: 13-15.

26. How does he describe the Lord's coming? 1 Thess. 4: 16, 17. (Memorize.)

27. What caution did he give in the second letter? What did he say must transpire before Christ's second coming? 2 Thess. 2: 1-4.

28. What personal habits in some did he reprove? 2 Thess. 3: 10-12.

(d) Return to Syria; Second Missionary Tour Completed.

Acts 18: 18-22; A. A., c. 26, ¶ 1.

29. By whom was Paul accompanied when he left Corinth? What did he do in Cenchrea?

30. What was done at Ephesus, and with what result?

31. Describe Paul's route from Ephesus to Antioch.

General Questions

32. What did the altar erected to the "unknown God" indicate? Life of Paul, p. 93.

33. In what way was Paul especially fitted to preach Christ in Athens? Life of Paul, p. 92. How was his tact and wisdom manifested in his address? A. A., p. 241.

34. Why were the Athenians so hard to reach with the gospel? A. A., p. 240.

35. What does it mean to preach "Christ and Him crucified"? Why is this the principal theme of the gospel minister?

36. What do we learn, in this lesson, concerning Paul's use of the prophecies? 2 Thess. 2: 3-5.

37. How does Paul say the ministers of the gospel should be supported? 1 Cor. 9: 7-14. Why did he make himself an excep-

tion to this rule? 1 Cor. 9:12b; 2 Cor. 11:12; 12:14; 2 Thess. 3:8, 9.

Special Studies

1. The City of Athens.
2. The Stoics and the Epicureans.
3. Mars' Hill.
4. All Nations of One Blood. Scientific Proof.
5. The City of Corinth.
6. Expulsion of the Jews from Rome by Claudius.
7. The Proconsul, Gallio.
8. Support of the Ministry.
9. Jewish Vows.
10. The Epistles to the Thessalonians.
11. Order of Events Connected with the Second Coming of Christ.
12. Thessalonica, Ancient and Modern.
13. Later History of the Thessalonian Church.
14. Paul as a Student of the Old Testament. Make list of his quotations from it.



LESSON LIX

LABORS, TRIALS, AND VICTORIES AT EPHESUS

(a) Beginning of the Third Missionary Tour; Apollos at Ephesus and Corinth. Acts 18:23-28; A. A., c. 26, ¶ 2-30.

1. What region did Paul first visit on his third missionary tour?
2. Who came to Ephesus about this time, and what did he do?
3. What is said of his zeal and qualifications, and what did he receive from Priscilla and Aquila?
4. Where did he go from Ephesus, and what is said of his work?

(b) Success of the Gospel at Ephesus. Acts 19: 1-20; A. A., c. 27.

5. Whom did Paul find at Ephesus when he arrived? Verses 1-3.

6. At what place in Ephesus did Paul begin his work, and how long did he continue there?

7. Why did Paul leave the synagogue, and where did he go?

8. How long did Paul labor in Ephesus, and with what result? Acts 20: 31; 19: 10.

9. What "special miracles" were wrought by Paul? Why were these unusual manifestations? Life of Paul, pp. 135, 136.

10. What happened to certain exorcists who tried to use the name of Jesus as a charm to cast out evil spirits?

11. What was the effect of this upon the people and the work of the gospel?

(c) Riot of the Silversmiths. Acts 19: 21-41; A. A., c. 28.

12. What plans for future work did Paul make, and whom did he send before him? Verse 21; cf. Rom. 1: 13.

13. Who raised opposition to Paul, and on what grounds?

14. What was the effect of this? Verses 28, 29.

15. How was the good will of some of the leading men especially shown toward Paul?

16. What effort was made by the Jews to unite their influence with that of the people against Paul, and with what result?

17. By whom and in what way were the multitude finally quieted?

(d) Paul's First (Extant) Letter to the Corinthians. A. A., cc. 29, 30.

NOTE.—The time of Paul's absence from Corinth was a time of trial to the church there. Little by little many had relapsed into heathen practices. Sins of impurity had been allowed to go unrebuked (1 Cor. 5:1, 9-13), and the Lord's Supper came to be celebrated more as a heathen festival (1 Cor. 11:20-22). Factions had arisen in the church, some claiming to follow Paul, others Apollos, and others Peter. Paul had probably made them a short visit from Ephesus (2 Cor. 13:1), and had written them a brief letter (1 Cor. 5:9-11), which is not extant. A letter from the church to Paul (1 Cor. 7:1) had not revealed the true condition of things, but through certain ones who had come from Corinth he had received

fuller information. He changed his plan of making them an immediate visit, and sent Titus to labor among them (2 Cor. 7:6, 7), and wrote the letter called the first epistle to the Corinthians. Read the letter through carefully, then outline it chapter by chapter. The following questions touch only a few of the points in the epistle.

18. Against what did Paul first warn the church at Corinth? 1 Cor. 1: 10-16; Life of Paul, p. 127.

19. What did he say about going to law with brethren? 1 Cor. 6: 1-8.

20. What was Paul's advice about eating meat that had been sacrificed to idols? 1 Corinthians 8.

21. What illustration, very familiar to the Corinthians, did Paul use to impress upon them the necessity of self-control and earnestness in God's service? 1 Cor. 9: 24-27; A. A., c. 30.

22. To what experience of God's people did Paul refer them, and what promise was given concerning their temptations? 1 Cor. 10: 1-13.

23. What illustration is used to show the necessity of different gifts in the church, and a mutual dependence of the membership upon one another?

24. What are the gifts of the Spirit as named by Paul? 1 Cor. 12: 8-10.

25. What is greater and more to be desired than any special gift of the Spirit? 1 Corinthians 13. See Drummond's Address "The Greatest Thing in the World."

General Questions

26. What is promised to every one who believes and is baptized for the remission of sins? Acts 2: 38.

27. Should Christians be rebaptized when new light calls for advance steps and radical changes in their manner of life? See Life of Paul, pp. 132, 133.

28. State briefly Paul's manner of work at Ephesus. Acts 20: 18-21, 27, 31, 33-35.

29. How did he afterward refer to his experiences there? 1 Cor. 15: 32; 2 Cor. 1: 8-10; 4: 8-10.

30. How was he enabled to bear up under so many trials and perplexities? 2 Cor. 4: 16-18.

31. What was the real reason for the riot of the silversmiths?

32. What dangers beset those who strive for wealth? 1 Tim. 6: 9, 10.

33. Why do riches turn men away from the kingdom of God? Matt. 6: 24; Mark 10: 21-25; 1 John 2: 15.

34. What advice does Paul give to the rich? 1 Tim. 6: 17-19.

Special Studies

1. Modern Sorcery.
2. The "Chief Officers of Asia," or "Asiarchs."
3. Jewish Exorcists.
4. Ephesus.
5. Diana and Her Temple.
6. Explorations on the Site of Ephesus.
7. Spiritual Gifts.
8. Support of the Gospel.
9. Paul's Manual Work.



LESSON LX

PAUL'S SECOND TOUR IN GREECE AND RETURN TO JERUSALEM

(a) From Ephesus to Corinth. Acts 20: 1, 2; 2 Corinthians; A. A., c. 31.

1. Why did Paul leave Ephesus, and to what place did he go? See Life of Paul, p. 146.

2. At what place did he stop on the way, and what were his experiences there? 2 Cor. 2: 12, 13.

3. What was his experience in Macedonia, and how was he comforted? 2 Cor. 7:5-7.

NOTE.—After Paul wrote the first epistle to the Corinthians, it seems that he feared greatly lest it should wound too deeply those whom he desired to help (2 Cor. 7:8). He was greatly disappointed that he did not meet Titus at Troas with news from Corinth (2 Cor. 2:13), and he therefore pressed on to Philippi. There he met Titus, who relieved his fears very much by the good report which he brought of the deep repentance of the greater part of the church (2 Cor. 7:7). He then wrote the epistle known as the second letter to the Corinthians, in which he expressed his joy at the work of grace which had been wrought in their hearts, defended himself against those who challenged his apostleship, and appealed to the church in behalf of the collection which he was taking up for the poor saints at Jerusalem. If circumstances permit, let the epistle be outlined and studied chapter by chapter.

4. Where did Paul go from Macedonia, and probably by what route? Acts 20:2; cf. 2 Cor. 10:16; Rom. 15:19.

(b) Labors at Corinth; Epistles to the Romans and the Galatians.
Acts 20:3a; Romans; Galatians; A. A., c. 35.

5. How long did Paul labor at Corinth?

NOTE.—While at Corinth, Paul addressed a letter to the church which had been established at Rome. He had longed to visit Rome and see the gospel thoroughly established there. In his letter, he announced his proposed visit, and sought to prepare the way for the work which he hoped to do among them. In this epistle, he presented the great principles of the gospel more fully, perhaps, than in any other. The questions of salvation for the Gentiles, redemption in Christ, justification by faith, and practical Christian duties, were set forth clearly. A thorough study of the book will bring joy and comfort to any who are seeking to know the way of salvation. Let the student outline the book, and study as thoroughly as circumstances will permit.

6. What is the theme of this epistle? Rom. 1:16, 17.

7. What does Paul say is the natural condition of both Jews and Gentiles? Rom. 3:9.

8. How only can this condition be changed? Rom. 3:20, 22.

9. What Old Testament example is given of one who obtained righteousness by faith? Chapter 4.

10. What are spoken of as the results of righteousness by faith? Rom. 5:1; Rom. 5:2; Rom. 8:1.

11. How is God's great love for man shown? Rom. 5:8-11.

12. By what figure does Paul show how completely sin will lose its hold on us when we accept Christ by faith? Rom. 6:6, 11-16.

13. Though the law can not impart salvation, what is its use? Rom. 7:7, 13.

14. What is given to all who are reconciled to God through faith, and what does it do? Rom. 8:14-17.

15. What assurance of victory and steadfastness is given? Rom. 8:31-37.

16. What standard of character is set before us? Rom. 12:2.

17. What relation should Christians sustain to earthly governments? Romans 13.

NOTE.—While Paul was laboring at Corinth, and thinking of new fields to the west, he was informed that the churches of Galatia were in a state of confusion and apostasy. Judaizing teachers had followed Paul in his labors, and, contrary to the decision of the council at Jerusalem, were teaching that it was necessary to keep the ceremonial law, and were seeking, in every way possible, to counteract the apostle's work. He at once wrote a letter to the Galatian churches, severely rebuking their apostasy, defending his own apostleship, and setting forth very forcibly the truth on this great question of salvation. It is evident that the epistle to the Romans and the epistle to the Galatians were written about the same time. There is a question as to which was written first. Carefully outline and study the epistle to the Galatians. Read A. A., c. 36.

(c) From Corinth to Miletus. Acts 20:3b-16; A. A., c. 37, ¶ 1-11.

18. By what route did Paul set out on his way toward the east? Why?

19. Who accompanied him on his return?

20. Describe Paul's parting service with the brethren at Troas.

21. What remarkable incident occurred in connection with the meeting?

22. Describe the journey from Troas to Miletus.

23. Why did Paul not stop at Ephesus?

(d) With the Elders of Ephesus. Acts 20:16-38; A. A., c. 37, ¶ 12-20.

24. For whom did Paul send to meet him at Miletus? Why? See verse 25.

25. What did he say to the Ephesian elders about his former labors among them? Verses 18, 19, 31; verses 20, 26, 27; verse 21; verse 34.

26. With what feeling did he look forward to his visit to Jerusalem?

27. What did he say of the great purpose of his life? Verse 24. (Memorize.)

28. What charge did he give the elders?

29. What warning and prophecy did he utter?

30. How was their mutual love shown in parting?

(e) From Miletus to Jerusalem; Close of the Third Missionary Tour.
Acts 21:1-16; A. A., c. 37, ¶ 21-29.

31. By what course did they reach Tyre?

32. Whom did he meet there, and how did they manifest their love and anxiety for him?

33. With whom did Paul abide at Cæsarea, and concerning what was he there warned?

34. Who accompanied Paul to Jerusalem?

General Questions

35. What was it that made Paul so anxious for erring churches, so solicitous for their welfare, and willing to endure so much for them? 2 Cor. 5:14, etc.

36. What was Paul's absorbing purpose in life?

37. Does the fact that Paul held a meeting at Troas on the first day of the week have any bearing on the question of what day is the Christian Sabbath? Give reasons.

38. What saying of Jesus is preserved in Paul's address to the Ephesian elders?

39. Give references to show that Paul had an insight into the future history of the church.

40. Why did Paul go on to Jerusalem when so often warned of his danger?

41. On Outline Map No. 8, trace the route of the third missionary tour.

Special Studies

1. Collection for the Poor Saints at Jerusalem.
2. Duty to Make Offerings.
3. The Offerings of the Church To-Day.
4. The First Day of the Week in the New Testament.
5. Duties of the Leaders in the Church.
6. The Falling Away of the Church.
7. A Consecrated Ministry.



OUTLINE MAP NO. 8

Work of the Apostles

PART FOUR — IMPRISONMENT AND CLOSING WORK OF THE APOSTLE PAUL

From the Close of the Third Missionary Tour to the Martyr-
dom of Paul, A.D. 58-68

LESSON LXI .

PAUL'S ARREST AND TRIAL AT JERUSALEM

(a) Paul's Effort to Conciliate the Jews, and His Arrest by the Mob.
Acts 21: 17 to 22: 29; A. A., c. 38, ¶ 1-29.

1. What did Paul immediately do when he arrived in Jerusalem, and how was he received?

2. What warning and advice were given?

3. What was the result of following this advice?

4. By what means was Paul rescued, and what was done with him?

5. Whom did the chief captain take Paul to be, and how did he discover his mistake?

6. Give an outline of Paul's speech made from the stairs of the castle.

7. How did the speech affect the mob?

8. For what reason was Paul to be scourged, and how was it prevented?

(b) Trial before the Sanhedrin. Acts 22: 30 to 23: 10; A. A., c. 38, ¶ 30-34.

9. Before whom was Paul brought for trial?

10. What ill treatment did he receive at the beginning of his defense?

11. In what way did Paul show Christian courtesy?

12. How was the wrath of the council turned away from Paul?

13. How did the council end?

(c) Rescue from Assassination, and Transfer to Cæsarea.
Acts 23: 11-35; A. A., c. 38, ¶ 35-56.

14. How was Paul encouraged during the following night?

15. What plot was laid against him, and how was it made known?

16. What was done with Paul? Why?

17. In the letter of Lysias to Felix, what was said concerning Paul's guilt?

18. Describe Paul's escort, and their route to Cæsarea.

19. What did Felix decide to do, and what was done with Paul?

General Questions

20. Was the charge true which had been made against Paul concerning his teachings?

21. Was the course that was proposed by the elders and followed by Paul, in harmony with right principles? See A. A., and give texts.

22. What was done by Paul, in connection with his arrest and trial, to shield himself?

Special Studies

1. The Castle Antonio.

2. The "Egyptian" and the "Assassins."

3. Paul's Visions.

4. Roman Citizenship.

5. Comparison of the Trials of Jesus, Stephen, and Paul before the Sanhedrin.

LESSON LXII

PAUL BEFORE THE ROMAN AUTHORITIES AT CAESAREA

(a) Trial before Felix. Acts 24; A. A., c. 39.

1. When was accusation brought against Paul, and by whom?
Verses 1, 11.

2. Of what was he accused?

3. What was Paul's answer?

4. How did he refer to his trial before the Sanhedrin?

5. What was the decision of Felix, and what was done with Paul?

6. On what subjects did Paul later preach to Felix and his wife, and what was the effect?

7. How is the ignoble character of Felix shown in his dealings with Paul?

(b) Trial before Festus, A.D. 60. Acts 25: 1-12; A. A., c. 40.

8. When the new governor, Festus, visited Jerusalem, what request was made by the Jews, and for what purpose?

9. What was the reply of Festus?

10. What was the character of the charges brought against Paul at the trial?

11. What appeal did Paul make? Why?

(c) Paul's Defense before Agrippa II. Acts 25: 13 to 26: 32; A. A., c. 41.

12. On what occasion was Paul called before Agrippa?

13. Of whom did the audience consist?

14. Why did Festus desire to have Agrippa examine Paul?

15. Outline Paul's defense before Agrippa. Verses 1-3; verses 4, 5; verses 6-8; verses 9-11; verses 12-15; verses 16-18; verses 19-23.

16. How was Paul interrupted?

17. What was his reply?

18. How did Paul personally address the king, and what did Agrippa say?

19. What was the decision of the rulers in regard to Paul?

General Questions

20. What principle guided Paul in all of his actions? Acts 24: 16.

21. Mention characteristics of Paul as shown in this lesson. Acts 24: 10, 26; Acts 24: 24, 25; Acts 26: 2, 29.

22. What was the great opportunity and the great mistake of Felix's life? What is the lesson to us? 2 Cor. 6: 2b.

23. What was Paul's purpose in preaching? Acts 26: 18, 20.

24. Contrast the position of Paul and that of the rulers who heard him. Whose position would be the most desirable, regardless of outward appearances?

Special Studies

1. Character and Administration of Felix.

2. Herod Agrippa II.

3. The Appeal to Cæsar.

4. Lessons from the Persecutions of Paul.

5. The Years 44 and 60 A.D., and the Chronology of Apostolic History.



LESSON LXIII

PAUL'S VOYAGE AND SHIPWRECK

(a) The Voyage and the Storm at Sea. Acts 27: 1-26; A. A., c. 42, ¶ 1-13.

1. In what ship and with whom did Paul start on his journey to Rome?

2. Describe the course while on this ship.

3. What kindness was early shown Paul by the centurion Julius?

4. By what course did they reach Fair Havens?

5. What did Paul advise them to do here?

6. Why was his advice not followed?

7. Describe the storm which came upon them.

8. What did they do to save the ship?

9. What encouragement did Paul give, and why?

(b) The Shipwreck on Melita. Acts 27: 27 to 28: 11a; A. A., c. 42, ¶ 14-22.

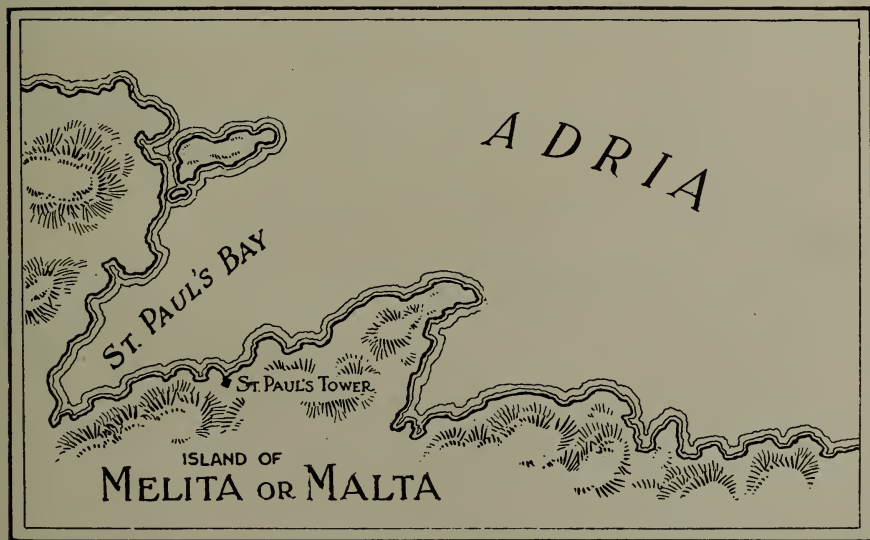
10. What occurred on the fourteenth night?

11. How did Paul save the lives of the company on board?

12. How did he encourage them all?

13. How many were there?

NOTE.—Mark the course of the ship, and the place where it was probably stranded, on the accompanying map.



MAP TO ILLUSTRATE PAUL'S SHIPWRECK

14. When it was day, what did they decide to do, and with what result?

15. What did the soldiers advise, and why? Cf. Acts 12:19.

16. How were all finally saved?

17. On what island did they find they had been cast?

18. How were they received by the natives?

19. How was the Lord's preserving care further shown to Paul, and how did it affect the barbarians?

20. How long did they remain on the island, and what did Paul do there?

(c) From Melita to Rome. Acts 28:11b-15; A. A., c. 43, ¶1-7.

21. By what course did they proceed to Rome?

22. How was Paul encouraged near the end of his journey?

General Questions

23. What lesson is there in the fact that Paul's heart failed him not in this trying voyage?

24. What should be the Christian's attitude toward danger?

25. What promise was given through Paul concerning the ship's company? What things were attempted that would have made this impossible?

26. On what, evidently, did the fulfillment of the promise to the crew depend?

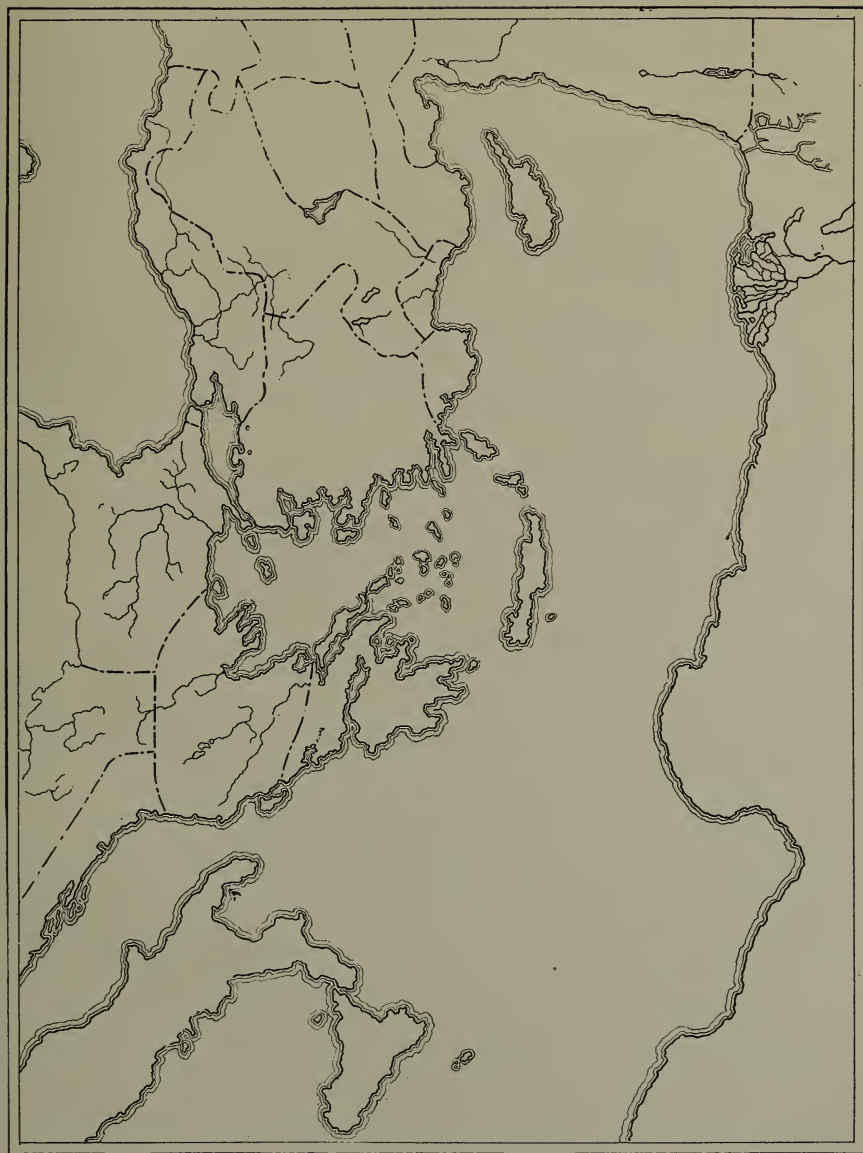
27. On Outline Map No. 9, mark out the course of Paul's journey from Cæsarea to Rome. Locate and name the places mentioned.

Special Studies

1. Ancient Navigation.

2. The Voyage from the Standpoint of Geography, Meteorology, and Archæology.

3. The Appian Way.



OUTLINE MAP NO. 9

LESSON LXIV

PAUL A PRISONER IN ROME

(a) *Efforts for the Jews in Rome.* Acts 28:16-29; A. A., c. 43, ¶8-17.

1. What favor was shown Paul as a prisoner, and how was he guarded?
2. Whom did he call together, and for what purpose?
3. What appointment was made at their request?
4. What was the result of Paul's preaching to the Jews?
5. What did he say to those who rejected his message?

(b) *The Gospel Not Bound; Epistles of the Imprisonment.* Acts 28:30, 31; Philemon; Colossians; Ephesians; Philippians; A. A., c. 43, ¶18-38; cc. 44, 45.

6. What is the brief record of Paul's two years' ministry in Rome?

NOTE.—Here the direct record of apostolic history suddenly comes to an end. What we learn of Paul's further residence at Rome and of his subsequent history must be gathered almost entirely from his letters, written to churches and individuals.

One of those who received the gospel through Paul's ministry at Rome was Onesimus, a slave who belonged to Philemon, a member of the Colossian church. Onesimus became a faithful helper, and would have been gladly retained by Paul had it not been that Paul felt it a duty to have him return to his master, and as far as possible make everything right. Paul sent with Onesimus a letter "in which he, with great delicacy and kindness, pleaded the cause of the repentant slave." Paul did not set himself openly against the institution of slavery, which was so inseparably a part of the society of that time; but this letter is a clear indication that Christianity recognized the equality of all men and hence would undermine human slavery.

7. What hope concerning himself did Paul express in his letter to Philemon? Verse 22.
8. Who were his companions in Rome at this time? Verses 1, 23.

NOTE.—It is thought that at this time Paul wrote the letters to the Colossian and Ephesian churches, to counteract a false philosophy that was coming in among the churches of the province of Asia, which had been reported to him by Epaphras,

a member of the Colossian church. The letter to the Colossians was doubtless sent by Tychicus, who accompanied Onesimus to Colosse. (Col. 4:7-9.) Paul directed that the letter should also be read at Laodicea. (Verse 16.)

Tychicus probably at this time bore also another letter, the epistle to the Ephesians (Eph. 6:21, 22), which indeed is very similar to the Colossian letter. The absence of the word "Ephesus" in a few of the oldest manuscripts, and the lack of the tone of intimacy so characteristic of Paul's letters addressed to churches founded by him, has led to considerable discussion on the question of to whom this letter was addressed. It is thought by many that it was meant for a general letter to the churches in Asia, including Ephesus.

During his imprisonment at Rome, Paul was cheered by the arrival of Epaphroditus from Philippi. After a severe illness, Epaphroditus was sent back to Philippi, bearing a letter to the church there, in which are given many particulars concerning himself and the work in Rome. (Phil. 2:25-30.)

9. What did Paul say had resulted from his imprisonment?
Phil. 1:12.

10. What illustrations of this are given? Phil. 1:13; 4:22.

11. How had his confinement affected the church in Rome?
Phil. 1:14.

12. What did Paul say about Timothy? Phil. 2:19-23.

13. What were his own hopes for the future? Phil. 1:24-26;
2:24.

General Questions

14. How does this lesson further emphasize Paul's constant burden for the spreading of the gospel and for the churches?

15. Give references showing that the principles of the New Testament are exactly contrary to slavery. Why did not Paul attack the system directly?

16. What is the relation of Christ to God? Col. 1:15, 19; 2:9; Heb. 1:3a. To all created things? Col. 1:16, 17; Heb. 1:2.

17. What should be our relation to Him? Col. 1:27; 3:3, 4.

18. What lesson had Paul learned through his experiences?
Phil. 4:11.

19. On Outline Map No. 8, locate the places mentioned in this lesson.

Special Studies

1. Slavery and Christianity.
2. The Epistle to the Ephesians; to Whom Written.
3. Similarity of Colossians and Ephesians.
4. The Philosophy against Which Paul Warned the Churches in Asia.
5. Christians in Cæsar's Household.
6. Success of the Gospel through Difficulties and Persecutions.



LESSON LXV

**LIBERTY, MISSIONARY LABORS, AND MARTYRDOM
OF PAUL**

- (a) Paul's Last Missionary Tour among the Churches. Scattered references; A. A., c. 46.

NOTE.—By the early church “it was universally believed that Paul’s appeal to Cæsar terminated successfully, that he was acquitted of the charges laid against him, and that he spent some years in freedom before he was again imprisoned and condemned.” Con. and How., p. 679. There seems to be direct evidence, in the pastoral epistles, that this was true. Lysias, Felix, Festus, and Agrippa having all expressed their belief in his innocence, even the unprincipled Nero declared him innocent, and released him.

In July of the year 64 A.D., Rome was burned; and to turn suspicion from himself, Nero instigated a terrible persecution against the Christians, which was carried on from A.D. 64 to 68. This encouraged the enemies of Christianity all over the empire to proceed against the Christians. Paul was seized while laboring for the churches, and again taken to Rome. Between his trial and final condemnation, he wrote his second letter to Timothy, which contains the last recorded words of the great apostle to the Gentiles.

The following questions bring together the little information we have on this subject.

1. What places did Paul expect to visit when released? Phil. 2: 24; Philemon 22.

NOTE.—Paul had planned, before his arrest, to visit Spain; and the statement of Clement of Rome (100 A.D.) that “Paul reached the farthest bounds of the west” would seem to indicate that he did so after his release.

2. What place is he known to have visited, and who was his helper in visiting churches? 1 Tim. 1: 3.

NOTE.—The first letter to Timothy was doubtless written from Macedonia.

3. What two places in Asia Minor did Paul visit? 2 Tim. 4: 13; 1 Tim. 3: 14; cf. 1: 3.

4. What other place did he visit? Titus 1: 5.

NOTE.—The letter to Titus was written after Paul had left him in Crete to set things in order.

5. Whom did he leave at Miletus? 2 Tim. 4: 20.

6. What place in Greece did he visit, and whom did he leave there? 2 Tim. 4: 20.

7. Where did he say he had determined to winter? Titus 3: 12.

(b) Second Imprisonment and Martyrdom. Scattered references;
A. A., cc. 47-50.

8. Where, by whom, and on what charge was Paul finally arrested? 2 Tim. 4: 14.

9. What letter was written during this imprisonment? 2 Tim. 1: 1, 2, 8.

10. Who, in this trying hour, had sought for Paul in Rome, and comforted him? 2 Tim. 1: 15-18.

11. In this letter, what did Paul urge Timothy to do? 2 Tim. 4: 9, 21a.

12. Who only did he say was with him, and whom and what did he desire Timothy to bring? 2 Tim. 4: 11, 13.

13. What was his final charge? 2 Tim. 4: 1, 2, 5.

14. What did he say of those who had been with him? 2 Tim. 4: 10-12.

15. What account did he give of his first defense? 2 Tim. 4: 16.

16. What privilege had the trial given him, and what was the outcome? 2 Tim. 4: 17.



PAUL AND SILAS IN PRISON

17. What results, however, did he expect would follow? 2 Tim. 4: 6, 18.

18. How did he look upon his life of service, and what was his assurance for the future? 2 Tim. 4: 7, 8.

NOTE.—Paul was killed, probably, soon after writing this second epistle to Timothy. Whether or not Timothy was able to reach Rome before his death, we do not know. Peter was no doubt martyred at Rome about this time.

General Questions

19. In what sense is “the blood of the martyrs the seed of the church”?

20. For what did Paul long in his last imprisonment, and what was the great burden of his heart?

21. How may we be able to bear the same testimony and have the same assurance that Paul did?

22. For whom did Paul say the crown of life is reserved?
(Memorize 2 Tim. 4: 6-8.)

Special Studies

1. Paul's Trial and Martyrdom; History and Tradition.
2. The Martyrdom of Peter.
3. The Abrupt Termination of the Acts.
4. The Burning of Rome.
5. Nero's Persecution.
6. The Fate of Nero.
7. Duties of a Minister of the Gospel.

LESSON LXVI

REVIEW OF PARTS III AND IV

NOTE.—Spare no pains to make this a thorough review of Acts 13-28.

Fix thoroughly in mind the movements of Paul, and endeavor to enter into the spirit of the life of this devoted man.

Part I

1. Trace on Outline Map No. 10 the route of Paul's first missionary tour.
2. Who accompanied Paul on this tour?
3. Give the principal happenings at each of the following places: Antioch in Syria, Paphos, Perga, Antioch in Pisidia, Iconium, Lystra, Derbe.
4. What important events occurred between Paul's first and second missionary tour?



OUTLINE MAP NO. 10

5. Why was this council of so much importance to the church?
6. Trace on Outline Map No. 11 Paul's second missionary tour.
7. Who accompanied Paul on the second tour?
8. Give the principal events at each of the following places:
Lystra, Troas, Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, Athens, Corinth.
9. Locate on the map the region of "Phrygia and Galatia."
10. What epistles were written during this period, and from what place?
11. Trace on Outline Map No. 11 Paul's third missionary tour.
12. State the principal events at each of the following places:
Ephesus, Troas, Macedonia, Corinth, Troas (on the return), Miletus, Tyre, Cæsarea.



OUTLINE MAP NO. 11

13. How long did Paul labor at Ephesus? At Corinth?
14. What epistles were written during the period of this tour, and from what places?
15. Write a brief characterization of Paul as a missionary.

Part IV

16. What was the purpose of Paul's last visit to Jerusalem?
17. Name his different trials or defenses, and the results of each.
18. Locate the following places on the map, and give the principal events on Paul's voyage at each: Sidon, Cyprus, Myra, Cnidus, Salmone, Fair Havens, Phenice, Clauda, Sea of Adria, Melita, Syracuse, Rhegium, Puteoli, Market of Appius.
19. What are the sources of information of Paul's life after he arrived at Rome?
20. What epistles were written during this period, and from what places?
21. How is the character of Paul as a missionary further brought out in this period?

General Questions

22. Name the parts of apostolic history, giving the beginning and end of each.
23. On Outline Map No. 12, locate all the places mentioned in the Acts, trace the missionary journeys of Paul, and his final voyage to Rome.
24. What, to your mind, is the value of the book of Acts?
25. Mention a few practical lessons drawn from the Acts, for the church to-day.

“And they went forth, and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word by the signs that followed.” Mark 16:20, A.R.V. (Memorize.)

“And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in the whole world for a testimony unto all the nations; and then shall the end come.” Matt. 24:14, A.R.V. (Memorize.)



OUTLINE MAP NO. 12



Appendix

Library References for the Special Studies

NOTE.—The numbers of all the topics in each lesson are given, and space left that the students may fill in other references aside from those which are given here that are found helpful. These library references will be found very valuable, though you may not have all the books mentioned. The Gospel Manual contains extracts from authors on many of these topics. Something may be found on almost every topic in any good Bible dictionary or religious encyclopedia. Every school should have a copy of Bib. Ency. (See Abbreviations.)

Lesson 1, p. 18

1. Geikie, vol. 1, cc. 3, 4; Farrar, c. 5; Bib. Ency., Bib. Cy., Americana, and S. B. D., art. "Palestine;" Rhees, c. 1, pp. 3-20.
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6. Acts 9: 3-6; 22: 6-10; 26: 12-18.
7. Ex. 2: 11-25; 1 Kings 17; Luke 4: 1-13; Life of Paul, p. 33; Con. and How., p. 97.
8. Kitto's Apostles, pp. 161-171.

Lesson 52, p. 146

1. Bib. Ency., art. "Unclean."
2. Edersheim, vol. 1, pp. 90, 91.
3. Farrar's Paul, pp. 162-166.
4. Blaikie, p. 462.
5. Bib. Ency., art. "Claudius."

Lesson 53, p. 149

1. Farrar's Paul, pp. 138, 139, 174-179.
2. Farrar's Paul, p. 189; Josephus' Antiquities, 19, c. 8, ¶ 2.
3. Farrar's Paul, pp. 180, 181, 194, 201, 202.
4. Farrar's Paul, pp. 175, 176; Kitto's Apostles, pp. 232-235.
5. Smith's N. T. Hist., pp. 713, 714.

Lesson 55, p. 155

1. Farrar's Paul, pp. 195, 196.
2. Kitto's Apostles, pp. 247-253; Con. and How., pp. 22-25; G. C., pp. 639-645.
3. Farrar's Paul, p. 194.
4. Kitto's Apostles, pp. 257-262; Farrar's Paul, p. 220; Con. and How., pp. 137-140.
5. Stalker's Life of Paul, c. 6.
6. C. O. L., p. 18.
7. Bib. Cy., art. "Barnabas."

Lesson 56, p. 157

1. Kitto's Apostles, pp. 287-291.
2. P. P., pp. 363-373.
3. S. C.; C. O. L., pp. 309-319; P. P., pp. 153-155, 370-373.
4. C. O. L., pp. 24, 312.
5. Farrar's Paul, p. 184.
6. Papal Power, c. 1.

Lesson 57, p. 160

1. C. O. L., pp. 419, 420.
- 2.
3. Con. and How., pp. 245, 246, 310, 311.
4. From Eden to Eden, p. 36.
- 5.

Lesson 58, p. 163

1. Farrar's Paul, pp. 295-299; Kitto's Apostles, pp. 253-258.
2. Fisher's Church History, pp. 11, 12.
3. Kitto's Apostles, pp. 358-365.
4. Prichard's Natural History of Man.
5. Farrar's Paul, pp. 314-316; Kitto's Apostles, pp. 365-371.
6. Farrar's Paul, p. 446.
7. Farrar's Paul, pp. 321-325.
8. Testimonies, index.
9. Farrar's Paul, p. 40.
10. Farrar's Paul, pp. 325-351.
- 11.
12. Farrar's Paul, pp. 286-288.
- 13.
- 14.

Lesson 59, p. 166

1. Life of Paul, pp. 138, 139.
2. Life of Paul, p. 141.
3. Bib. Ency., art. "Exorcists."

4. Farrar's Paul, pp. 354, 355; Kitto's Apostles, pp. 376-383.
5. Farrar's Paul, pp. 357-360.
6. Bib. Ency., art. "Ephesus."
7. Spirit of Prophecy; Bible Readings, p. 288.
8. A. A., c. 32.
9. A. A., c. 33.

Lesson 60, p. 170

1. Life of Paul, p. 174; Con. and How., pp. 461-465.
2. Bible Readings, p. 436; Testimonies, see index.
3. S. D. A. Year Book.
4. Bible Readings, p. 52; Synopsis of Present Truth, pp. 272-282.
5. Gospel Workers; Testimonies, index.
6. Fisher's Church History; G. C., c. 3.
7. A. A., c. 34.

Lesson 61, p. 172

1. Kitto's Apostles, p. 404; Con. and How., p. 551.
2. Kitto's Apostles, pp. 404, 405; Life of Paul, pp. 217, 218; Con. and How., p. 553.
3. Farrar's Paul, pp. 713, 714; Con. and How., pp. 91, 330; Life of Paul, pp. 37, 107, 225.
4. Bib. Ency., art. "Citizenship."
5. Con. and How., pp. 682f, 702-705.

Lesson 62, p. 174

1. Life of Paul, pp. 234-246; Apostolic Manual, p. 210.
2. Kitto's Apostles, pp. 421, 422; Life of Paul, pp. 253-256.
3. Life of Paul, pp. 246-252.
4. Life of Paul, pp. 251, 252.
5. Con. and How., pp. 107-110.

Lesson 63, p. 176

1. Con. and How., pp. 585-590.
2. Con. and How., pp. 621-624.
3. Americana, art. "Appian Way."

Lesson 64, p. 180

- 1.
2. Bib. Ency.
3. Stalker's "Life of Paul."
4. Con. and How., pp. 643, 644.
- 5.
6. Life of Paul, pp. 292-300.

Lesson 65, p. 183

1. Bib. Ency., art. "Paul."
2. Bib. Ency., art. "Peter."
- 3.
4. Gibbon, c. 16; Ridpath.
5. Gibbon, c. 16.
- 6.
7. Gospel Workers; Testimonies, index.

ABBREVIATIONS

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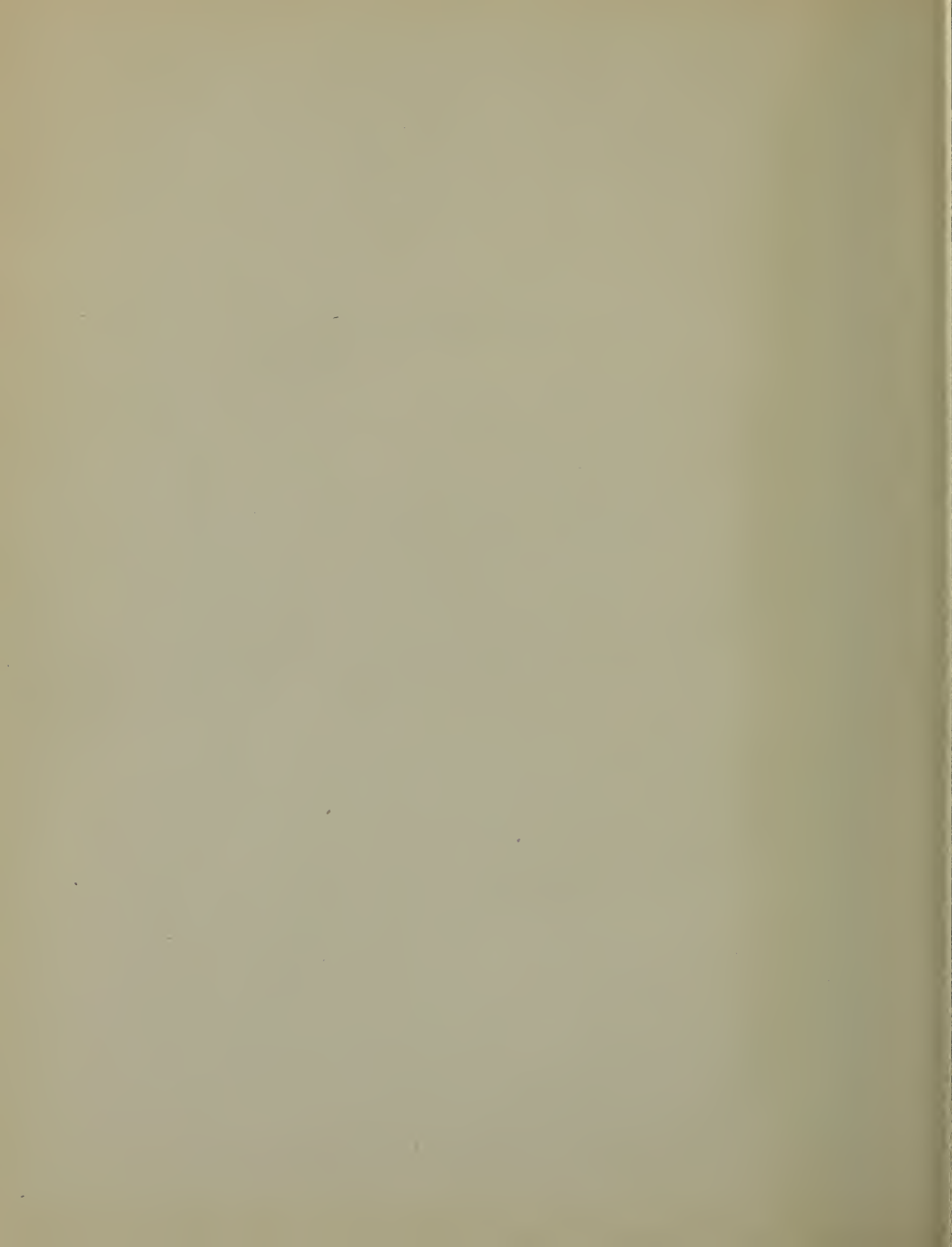
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